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VOL. VIII NO. 141 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
12th June	Khiva	Troops only
26th June	Novara*	6859
26th June	Morvada†	8192
26th June	Delta	8089
26th June	Nyanza (A)	6805 extra sailing
3rd July	Naldera	10230
10th July	Nellore (A)	6853
17th July	Karmala (A)	8083

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers frrom Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.
(A) Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
16th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	
11th June	Sandra	Karachi & P. Gulf 1p.m.
14th June	Linga	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
17th "	Karoa	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4173	4th June	15th June
Kasagawa Maru	E. Toki	5838	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4852	2nd July	13th July

For freight and passage apply to
S. SAGAMI,
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OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
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Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Suzuka Maru Indus Maru	D. Imaizumi K. Tsuji R. Yano	4th June 18th „ 30th June	20th June 30th „ 10th July

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18TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

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1st Class "B" Rs. 330,
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There is no deck accommodation for servants.
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Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liabilty of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,729	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,502	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business aplpy to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP.	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on aplpication.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 44,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
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Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits the following terms—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable application at the Bank.

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(Registered in the Transvaal.)
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Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSH, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand (Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
SAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
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Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
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L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

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Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
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A capable TYPIST required. Apply sharp by letter in own handwriting with copies of testimonials and terms to SHAIK ADAM HUSEINALLY VASI & CO. 155, Nagdevi Street. 1534

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WANTED—GRADUATE TEACHERS, strong in English. Apply personally to PRINCIPALS Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Ferere Road. 15/5

WANTED—TYPIST to work whole time or in spare hours knowing Short-hand preferred. Apply stating speed and salary required to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 16/6

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two smart JUNIOR CLERKS for a leading British Fire Insurance Company. Apply Box No. 719, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1665

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WANTED by European firm, experienced CASHIER (Parsi) apply with certificates and references to Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1628

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WANTED—Reliable UNDERWRITERS and CANVASSORS for selling of shares of a Limited Company. Substantial commission to reliable parties. Apply Post Box 649 CALCUTTA. 1603

WANTED—A suitable PARTY or BROKER for Ready Important French Stock in Bombay, of Perfumery, Medicines, Soaps, Scents, etc., inducive price. Apply sharp Box No. 702, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1612

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WANTED.

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FOR SALE—A portable STEAM ENGINE double cylinder 18.H.P. Makers Marshal and Sons., in perfect working order. The tenders to reach the undersigned by the 1st of July, MANAGER, Raja Iron Factory, Gujranwala, (Punjab.) 1473

FOR SALE—A. B. C. 5th edition and Bentley's complete PHRASE CODE books at Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 each respectively Apply to THE ASIAN OVERSEAS TRADING CO., P.O. Box No. 487, Bombay. 1624

FOR SALE—DENTAL OFFICE and PRACTICE in good prospering locality in Bombay. Cheap rent and small expenses. Owner going abroad. Apply Box No 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1630

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW known as "Clyde House" on Mall Road at Cawnpore, fitted with Electric Installations and Fans. Consists of 3 Large shops in front also compound occupied by Singer & Co. For Photo, Plans, and further informations apply to DAWOOD HASHUM, East Street, Poona. 1542

BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING and RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA, English Harness, etc., Horse aged but strong and good goer. Owner going home. Rs. 1,000, or near offer. Apply Box No. 693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1567

FOR SALE—CROSS COMPOUND CORLISS STEAM ENGINE by DANIEL Adamson with cyls. 15 inches by 24 inches by 36 inches stroke, Platts' single roller gins of five bearings, New Double Creighton Opener, Brigade Steam Fire Engine, Paper Fastners to Fasten Papers Automatically, Apply Box No. 705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1623

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and Nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHA DESAI, "Koonj Nivas" end of Napeans. Walkeshwar. 13

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET.—Two pacca built Godowns recently completed at the corner of Reay Road and Sewree Road, Kala Chowky, capacity about 3,000 sq. ft. each on Main Road, most suitable for cotton storage.
For further particulars apply sharp between 3—5 p.m.
Address:—No. 2, Custom House Road, Fort.
JAFFERBHOY A. LALLJEE.
1503

NOTICE.

THE GINNING FACTORY of 50 Plat Bros. five bearings Gins of the Nagar Ginning and Trading Co., Ltd., is to be sold with the buildings, Boiler and Engine excluding the land. The land is acquired by on rent. The size of boiler is 6½ by 24 and the size of Engine is 12 by 21 compound. Both are of Marshall Sons and Company, one who wants to purchase it should see personally and settle the terms with Mr. Moolchand Doulatram the Managing Director of the above company. The machinery is in use and in good condition.
HARIKISON ASSARAM,
Ahmednagar, 7th June, 1920.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET for Season—out of the Poona Banks property at Shamhurdir, a three storied Bangalow and rooms, on the hibhest elevation on Fergusson College Road, most centrally situated with beautiful garden and well with air pump. For terms apply immediatelly to:—
H. K. GOLE,
Manager Poona Bank Limited.
Poona, Dated 9th June, 1920. 1573

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to the Public that my son JUSUB is of bad conduct. If any person lends any money to him or has any pecuniary dealings with him, he will do so at his own risk.
Dated this 9th day of June, 1920.
HAJEE ALIMAHOMED HAJEE CASSUM.
1613

RUBBER BOOTS.

A LARGE STOCK FOR SALE. Please apply to undersigned for single pairs or any number.
P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions,
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 10-6-1920.
1618

PRODUCE.

WANTED by a leading mercantile firm in Calcutta, a pure English or French Gentleman, well acquainted with European and American Markets and thoroughly conversant with export Trade of Produce Lines specially Oilseeds, Wheat, Rice, etc., to assist develop business on a larger scale. Will pay Rs. 1,000 or over. Only those having considerable experience and good foreign connections and possessing intimate knowledge of local places as Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, need apply with copies of testimonials, work done, and references; Excellent references and good home training essential. Please apply sharp to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1622

NOTICE.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport (Embn.), Bombay, has 178 cases, each containing 48 one pound tins tinned Salmon to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to see samples in "B" Warehouse, Alexandra Dock and to submit sealed tenders to the undersigned by 12 noon on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1920, stating the quantity they wish to purchase and the rate they are prepared to pay per case.
(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS,
Captain,
for Asstt. Director of S. & T. (Embn.),
Bombay
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock,
Bombay, 9th June, 1920.
1512

NOTICE.

WANTED for the post of the Medical Storekeeper, Baroda State, either a Graduate in Medicine strong in Pharmaceutical Chemistry or an experienced Apothecary having a practical knowledge of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, preference being given to one who has acquired a practical training and experience at a recognised Chemist and Druggist's establishment such as Treacher, Kemp, Phillips or such other large firms of Pharmaceutical Chemists and Druggists. The applications should be accompanied with copies of testimonials and terms of service and should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th instant.
R. N. JADHAV,
Ag. Chief Medcal Officer,
Baroda State.
1581

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS IN TIMINGS OF TRAINS ON THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAM WAY.

WITH effect from SATURDAY, the 12th instant No. 1 Down leaving Neral at 4-30 and 4 Up leaving Matheran at 13-0 hours will be cancelled, and the following will be the revised train service:—

Stations.		3 Down. H. M.	5 Down. H. M.
Neral	Dep.	10 10	16 30
Matheran	Arr.	11 45	18 5
Stations.		2 Up. H. M.	6 Up. H. M.
Matheran	Dep.	8 0	14 30
Neral	Arr.	9 30	16 10

From Wednesday, the 16th instant, until further notice, one train a day each way only will run, viz.:

Matheran	Dep.	8 0 hours.
Neral	Arr.	9 30 hours.
Neral	Dep.	16 30 hours.
Matheran	Arr.	18 5 hours

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11-6-20.
1652

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

1. WANTED for Boys' School, trained M.A.'s and M.Sc.'s on one year's probation. Pay Rs. 100—5—150. Apply to the HEAD MASTER, C. H. School, Benares.
2. WANTED for Girls' School, GRADUATE LADY TEACHERS. Hindu with a knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindi preferred. Pay Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications. Also HINDI LADY TEACHERS, trained preferred. Pay Rs. 50 or so according to qualifications.
1617

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICES of the New India Assurance Company, Limited, will be REMOVED from MONDAY, the 14th June, 1920, to No. 6, WALLACE STREET, FORT, Bombay in the 1st and 2nd floor of the premises of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.
R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.
1593

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Calcutta Glass & Silicate Works, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT. 1913).

CAPITAL . . . . . RS. 15,00,000

Divided into 150,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 75,000 Shares are now offered to the Public for subscription, payable as follows:—
Rs. 2-8 per share on application. Rs. 2-8 per share on allotment.
Balance by calls of not more than Rs. 2-8 each
and 10,000 shares will be allotted to the Vendors as fully paid up.

DIRECTORS:

N. S. BAYANKER, Esq., of 69–70, Grand Hotel, Calcutta, Merchant.
DR. B. GANGULY, M.B., of Ballav and Co., Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists, of 101, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
S. S. HODSON, Esq., of Messrs. Eggar and Co., Solicitors, 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BACHARAM MUKERJEE, Esq., B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., of the EXPORT AND IMPORT Co., of India, 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta, Merchant.
SHIB SHANKAR SHAW, Esq., of Messrs. S. Shaw and Brothers, 46, Neemoo Goswami Lane, Calcutta, Merchant.
RAKHAL CHUNDRA MITRA, Esq., of 12, Narcolbagan Lane, Calcutta, Proprietor, Laxmibilas Oil Press, &c.
K. S. NARAYAN RAO, Esq., 51, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Proprietor, Karnatic Cotton Co., Madras.

BANKERS:
MESSRS. COX & CO., of Wallace House, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.
AUDITORS:
MESSRS. NORMAN HAMILTON & CO., 20, Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. EGGAR & CO., No. 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
MANAGING AGENTS:
MESSRS. SHAW BROS. & CO., 23, Strand Road, Calcutta.
REGISTERED OFFICE:
23, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta Glass and Silicate Works, Limited.

PROSPECTUS.

Messrs. S. Shaw and Bros. are the proprietors of a large hair oil business. During the War they found it impossible to obtain the bottles which they required and they conceived the idea of manufacturing their own bottles.

At first pot furnaces were erected at Belgachia and Mr. Birendra Kumar Shaw took charge of the factory and trained the labour force.

It was soon found that the cost of production in Calcutta was small and the business profitable which induced the Vendors to increase the outturn by adding first a continuous tank furnace with direct firing and later another continuous tank furnace has been erected with gas plant to fire it.

The concern has now got an outturn in excess of Messrs. S. Shaw and Bros.' requirements and orders from other parties are being executed. There are now outstanding orders valued as several lakhs in the hands of the firm. Messrs. Shaw and Bros. are themselves big consumers.

Calcutta being a large city is a very favourable place in which to carry on glass manufacture. The market in Calcutta for medicine bottles and bottles for hair oils is the largest in India.

Bottles have heretofore been manufactured in considerable numbers near Allahabad and by manufacturing here the railway freight and loss by breakage in transit is saved, moreover, the raw materials can on the whole be obtained more cheaply here, for while the sand and the lime are cheaper in Allahabad, the soda ash and the coal are cheaper in Calcutta.

The concern is being turned into a limited Company in order to find the money for expansion and installing more modern plant, especially automatic blowers which should reduce the cost of manufacture considerably, and it is estimated that, even if the price of bottles falls again to the pre-war price, which is most unlikely, there will still be a considerable profit on the manufacture even competing with the imported goods.

The outturn of the existing works was 202,900, or about 1,400 gross in January, 1920, and the profit on the sales about Rs. 10,500.

The Vendors are Messrs. S. Shaw and Bros., and the price to be paid for their factory as a going concern is Rs. 1,50,000, of which Rs. 50,000 is for goodwill.

This will be satisfied by allotment of 10,000 fully paid shares and Rs. 50,000 in cash.

It is estimated that Rs. 7,00,000 out of the amount now offered for subscription will be expended as follows:—

	Rs.
Land and Structures	2,50,000
Machinery	1,50,000
Tools and Equipment	75,000
Preliminary Expenses	10,000
Working Capital	2,15,000
	7,00,000

It is estimated that the new plant will be capable of turning out 10,000 gross a month. The plant now in existence with very slight improvement will be capable of turning out 2,000 gross a month. The price per gross is about Rs. 12 and the cost less than Rs. 8, which gives a profit of Rs. 8,000 a month, or Rs. 96,000 a year.

The new plant when installed should be capable of turning out 10,000 gross a month. The cost with improved machinery should not be more than Rs. 5 per gross and even if the price is reduced to Rs. 10 per gross the profit should be Rs. 50,000 a month or Rs. 6,00,000 a year.

The qualification of a director is the holding of 200 shares and the remuneration Rs. 32 for each meeting attended and 1 per cent. of the nett profits to be divided between the directors equally.

The minimum subscription fixed by the Articles of Association on which the directors can proceed to allotment is 10 per cent. of the shares offered for subscription.

The Managing Agents are Shaw Brothers and Co., of which the partners are Shib Shankar Shaw, Benoary Lall Shaw, Birendra Kumar Shaw, K. N. Chatterjee, B.Sc., (Lond.), A.R.S.C., J.C. Hazra, and N. C. Banerji.

The remuneration of the Managing Agents is an office allowance at the rate of Rs. 750 per mensem and 5 per cent. of the nett profits after deducting interest on debentures and other loans, but before setting aside any sum for depreciation, reserve or any special account when a dividend for the year is declared not exceeding 10 per cent. and when a dividend is declared exceeding 10 per cent. a commission of 10 per cent. on such net profits.

No promotion money is being paid by the Company, but provision has been made in the Articles for the payment of reasonable brokerage.

The following contract will be entered into, namely, Shib Shankar Shaw and others and the Company for the sale of the concern to the Company.

The draft can be inspected in Messrs. Eggar and Co.'s office, 26, Dalhousie Square, during office hours.

Mr. Shib Shankar Shaw is interested in the promotion of the Company as one of the Vendors and as partner in the Managing Agents' firm.

Mr. S. S. Hodson is interested as the Solicitor of the Company.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1920.

N. S. BAYANKER, 69–70, Grand Hotel, Calcutta.
B. GANGULY, M.B., 101, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
S. S. HODSON.
B. MUKERJEE.
SHIB SHANKAR SHAW.
RAKHAL CHUNDRA MITRA.
K. S. NARAYAN RAO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "LOYALTY" will sail from here for Marseilles on the 18th of this month from Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 13. The time of the medical inspection will be announced later.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to the above Shed on Thursday the 17th instant before 6 p.m. (S.T.).

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
1676

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the SHOLAPOOR SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be REMOVED to 46, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, Bombay, from the 19th June, 1920.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents

The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 12th June, 1920.
1675

NOTICE.

THE A. D. S. & T. (Embn.) No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, has 500 tons Australian Preserved Meat (Beef and Mutton) packed in 6 lbs. and 12 oz. tins, for sale. Sealed Tenders are invited for the full quantity or for smaller quantities up to a minimum of 20 tons and should be submitted so as to reach the A. D. S. & T. (Embn.) on or before noon on MONDAY, the 21st June, 1920. Samples may be seen in B. Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, from 10 a.m. till noon on week days.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS,
Captain,
for Asstt. Director of S. & T. (Embn.),
Bombay.
1570

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. by the Pandharpur Municipality for the post of CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 150 per month. Applicants should submit their applications with testimonials to the President of this Municipality up to 20th June, 1920.

(Sd.) G. S. BIDKAR,
President,
Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur, 2nd June, 1920. 1426

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.

MY client, Dr. Mrs. D'MONTE, of Bandra owns a 1/5 share of Pot Nos. 1 and 2 of S. N. 393 of Bandra, and has been in possession. This property on one side abuts on the Chinchpokli Road, Bandra. Notwithstanding the title and possession of my client, Mr. IGNATIUS D'MONTE, is, my client learns, about to sell the Pot Nos. including my client's one-fifth share. Intending purchasers are therefore warned hereby that if they purchase the land from Mr. Ignatius D'Monte they will do so at their risk and peril.

S. K. BHAGVAT, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader, District Court,
Thana.
1583

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.

MY client, Dr. D. A. D'MONTE, of Bandra, is the owner of southern portion of Pot Nos. 1 and 2 of S. N. 393 of Bandra, and has been in possession. A portion of this land abuts on the Chinchpokli Road, Bandra. My client learns that notwithstanding the ownership and possession of my client, Mr. IGNATIUS D'MONTE, is about to sell this portion of land and hence intending purchasers are warned hereby that if they purchase this portion of land from Mr. Ignatius D'Monte, they will do so at their risk and peril.

S. K. BHAGVAT, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader, District Court,
Thana.
1582

SELLING AGENTS WITH PAYMENT AND COMMISSION.

WANTED—Clever and energetic AGENTS and BROKERS throughout India for shares of Limited Companies. Monthly payment 50, and 100 rupees, according conditions, beside commission. We offer the best proposition to make money without interfering with anybody's actual occupation. All persons willing to earn a modest living with moderate work in his spare time,

Apply to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1496

NGTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM the 15th instant our address will be:—

SULTAN BUILDING,
Fort Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
BABCOCK & WILCOX, LTD.
1571

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all preference Shareholders and Coupen holders that the face value of their preference Shares and coupons with interest thereon respectively from the 1st day of January, 1919, to 30th June, 1920, at 6 p. c. per annum will be paid at the Office of the Liquidator's in Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 1st day of July, 1920, between 1 and 4 p.m. every day except Sunday and Bank Holidays. On Surrender of their share Certificate and Coupons to the undersigned and that no interest will be paid in respect of the said Shares and Coupons from the 1st day of July, 1920.

MULJI B. BARBHAGA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.

Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
June 1920. 1630

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th June, to THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1920.
1671

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th June, to THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1920.
1672

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th June, to THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1920.
1673

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th June, to THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1920.
1674

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th June, to THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 14th June, 1920.
1675

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

OLD established and thoroughly sound Athletic Outfitters and Photographic Business for Sale as going concern in central locality in Bombay. Further particulars from Mr. NILKANTH C. NADKARNI, 6/8, Carnac Road, Bombay, by whom written offers will be received for consideration up to 15th July.
1609

LAND AT CHOWPATTI TO BE GIVEN ON LEASE.

THE Trustees Parsee Punchayet desire to lease for 99 years for building residences for Parsis the plot of land along Babulnath Road, Chaupati, now occupied by the sheds of the Parsi health Camp about 3,000 square yards in extent. The land may be given as a whole or in suitable plots. Offers are invited upto 15th August, 1920. Please address the SECRETARY, Parsee Punchayet, 209, Hornby Road, Bombay.
1677

THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

TO OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

THE attention of Motorists is invited to the following rules made under Section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 and they are warned that these rules will, in future, be strictly enforced.

RULE 6 (1).

Under this Rule all motor vehicles in the Presidency should be re-registered on or before 31st December in each year. Vehicles not registered on or before the 31st December in each year will have to pay the full registration fees.

RULE 16.

Under this Rule every transfer of ownership should be notified to the Commissioner of Police both by the registered owner and by the transferee. The registration certificate of the motor vehicle should be handed over to the transferee by the registered owner.

RULE 20.

Under this Rule no motor vehicle shall be driven at a greater speed than twenty miles an hour within the limits of the City of Bombay provided that at night, where the road is unlighted by street lamps, and at all times in the neighbourhood of tramways, railway stations and crossings, cross-roads, side streets, curving roads (when the road in front cannot be seen) in dense traffic, in passing over narrow bridges or by a road entrance to private grounds or through or near any road-side village, or in the proximity of a toll-gate, the driver shall reduce that limit to such speed that the vehicle can be brought to standstill within a distance of 5 yards.

RULE 24 (4).

Under this Rule, the use of acetylene or electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light is prohibited within the Town and Island of Bombay by an order of the Commissioner of Police (No. 8221-M. V. dated 27-12.15) unless they are suitably screened either by the use of ground glass or by painting the glass all over with white paint.

RULE 24 b.

Under this Rule the Back lamp should be fixed in such manner as to illuminate and render easily distinguishable the number of the vehicle. The number should not be obscured by the stepney wheel or luggage carrier.

THE PENALTY.

For non-compliance with the above Rules is a FINE which may extend to Rupees 100/- for the first offence and to Rupees 200/- in the event of the offender having being previously convicted.

(Sd.) I. C. BOYD,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 11th June, 1920.
1686

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two REGISTERED INDIAN MEDICAL WOMEN for duty as Lady Doctors at an Indian General Hospital for Pilgrim Quarantine Camp at Jeddah and Mecca. They will be provided with free passages.

The selected candidates will have to start for Jeddah and Mecca at short notice. The appointments would last for about 3 months. Candidates should apply at once with testimonials stating age and terms to.

THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT,
To the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona.
1683

NOTICE.

THE ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED for receiving transfers from the public from MONDAY, the 14th instant.

EASTERN SHIP BROKERS & AGENCY LIMITED,
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1531

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 7 Share Certificates bearing Nos. 2982, 6618, 14510, 14531, 16495, 17044 and 17045 in the Indore Malwa United Mills Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Govardhandas Kahandas Desai, the proprietor thereof have been either LOST or MISLAID. If anybody finds the same he will be good enough to return the same to the undersigned at the firm of Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai at Princess Street, Bombay, and he will be rewarded. If anybody deals with the said shares he will do so at his risk and on his account.

Dated this day of June, 1920.

GOVARDHANDAS KAHANDAS DESAI
1670

SUPPLY OF FOREST UNIFORMS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms for the Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards in the Southern Circle, during the period, commencing July 1st 1920 and ending March 31st 1921.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of the 15th July 1920.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Copies of the terms of agreement and form of tender may be obtained on application to the Office of the undersigned at Belgaum, where also the sealed patterns, according to which the supply is to be made, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any day except on Sundays and Holidays.

A. G. EDIE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Camp via Belgaum,
6th June, 1920. 1682

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is intended by Government to close the Naska Tank described below and to dispose of its site bearing New Survey No. 1404 as Government land, notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in, or claims over the tank site or raising objections to the notified closure and sale of the same, that they should on or before the 31st July, 1920, lodge in the office of the Collector of Bombay, a statement in writing of such rights, claims or objections.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of land, situated at Gopi Tank Road and bounded on the North by the property of Chawa Karan Kaloth Macki Kaka, on the South by the property of Byramji Cursetji Setna, on the East partly by the property of Ratilal Manchubhai and partly by the property of Anjitina Paulina Dimello widow of D. C. Dimello and another, and on the West by Gopi Tank Road otherwise called Lady Jamsetji Road.

A plan of the above described site can be seen at the office of the Collector of Bombay, on any day during office hours.

P. V. DOMINGO,
For Collector of Bombay.
6th June, 1920.
1692

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ORDERS FOR THE CONDUCT OF MEASUREMENT OF GOODS FOR TONNAGE BY PUBLIC MEASURERS IN THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

AMENDMENT OF ORDERS NO. 16 (a), (c) & (d) and 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with effect from the 1st July, 1920, no refund of measurement fees will be made in respect of any sum less than Four rupees. The Scale of Measurement fees will also be amended from the above date. Orders No. 16 (a), (c) & (d) and 20 of the above Orders will be amended accordingly to read as under:—

(16) The Scale of Measurement fees leviable under Rules V and XVII shall be as follows:—

(a) On Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Aloe Fibre, Twist (white and coloured), Rags, and waste in pressed bales ...pies 6 per bale.

(b) .....

(c) On Gunny bales from Calcutta, Hides and Skins, Piece-goods, and all goods not included under (a) and (b) in packages of diverse dimensions ..... annas 1½ per package.
Subject to a rebate of pies 9 per package on the measurer's certifying that the lot measured consisted of not less than 100 packages all of uniform dimensions.

(d) On goods of any description measured on board a vessel ..... annas 1½ per package.

(20) Refund of Measurement Fees shall not be made for any sum less than Four Rupees.

By Order of the Committee,
C. B. SAYER,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay, 10th June, 1920. 1631

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced PRACTICAL PIPELAYER Cast Iron and Wrought Iron pipes.

Preference will be given to one possessing knowledge of English and surveying.

Good prospects for a really capable man.

Stating salary required, apply to A. C. R. E. Peshawar with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

The applicant should be able to ride a bicycle and keep one.
1693

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESUFALLY MAHOMEDALLY, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing the undersigned at their office in Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 868.66 square yards being a portion of the land, hereditaments and premises, situate at Tardeo, Forget Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 Pension and Tax New Survey No. 1275 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 5, on or towards the West by the property formerly Minuel Durate but now of Merwanji M. Cama and others, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Ramlal Thakersydass but now of Bai Hamabai J. Mehta and on or towards the South by a proposed private Street.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1691

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KAHNCHAND alias K. C. MARROT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property to our client Mr. KEDARMAL GHAMBHIRCHAND also of Bomaby Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having any claim in to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, partition, share, maintenance, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Kaneri village near Borivli in Pot Tukdi Bandra Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, admeasuring 5,351 square yards or thereabouts being part of the field No. 50 Dhep Fare 2 1/4 assessment Rs. 43.3-3 with the Mali's hut and other structures and well and trees and plants etc., standing thereon and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of De Mello, on or towards the West by the property of Vinayak Raghoba Gorakhsha, on or towards the North by the Public Road leading to Kanheri village and, on or towards the South by the property of Harichandar Ganpatjee and Dadoba Arjunjee Dandekar.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1920.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1695

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1151 of 1920.

TAR MAHOMED TYAB, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, on behalf of himself and all other the creditors of AHMED HAJI, NOOR MAHOMED AYUB .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. AISHABAI, widow of Ahmed Noor Mahomed, residing at Kolsa Moholla, outside the Fort. 2. AYUB ABBA and 3. HALIMABAI, wife of the said Ayub Abba, residing at Ghogari Moholla, outside the Fort and 4 ABU BUCKER TYAB, residing at Kolsa Moholla, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Judge's order dated the 19th day of May, 1920, Notice is hereby given under the provisions of the Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been instituted in this Hon'ble Court by the Plaintiff above named for himself and on behalf of all the creditors of the deceased Ahmed Haji Nur Mahomed Ayub against the abovenamed defendants praying:—

(a) That the estate of the Ahmed may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(b) That the amount due to the Plaintiff from the estate of the said Ahmed may be ascertained and declared and the same may be paid to him.

(c) That Mr. N. H Moos or some other fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate of the said Ahmed.

(d) That for the purposes aforesaid such directions may be given enquiries made and accounts taken as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just.

(e) That the Plaintiff's costs of this suit may be provided for.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 29th day of June, 1920.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 7th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL and Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1687

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement for sale of land situate at Santa Cruz Town known as Plots 4-15 and 16 in the forming Planning Scheme Santa Cruz No. I, Vakalni part of Survey No. 51 Pot No. 5 and Francis No. 5 by Maria, widow of Gustin Francis DeSouza Sigyall, widow of Antone Gustin DeSouza Avelino Gustin DeSouza and Ignacio Gustin DeSouza published over the signature of Messrs. Mehta Lalji & Co., in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 9th June and "Praja Mitra and Parsi" dated the 10th June, the public are hereby informed that the said land for sale is ancestral property belonging to our clients Daniel Bavtist Souza, Farsu Bavtist Souza, Pascoal Bavtist Souza, Bastis Pedra Souza and Alles Pascoal Kiny and the abovenamed vendors and that our clients have a share of twelve annas in the said land and that the vendors above mentioned have merely the remaining share of four annas therein. The said Maria and others have no right to sell the said land and that if one will purchase the said land from the said Maria widow and others, he will do so at his risk.

Bombay, 11th June, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Daniel Bavtist Souza and others.
1666

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. LILY D'SOUZA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. RAVJI PREMJI, of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereon or thereto by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, bequest, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the same will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 190.2/3 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3697 and Street No. 60 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 216 and bounded, on the East by the property of Haribhai Hemraj, on the West by the property bearing No. 59, on the North by the property bearing No. 69 belonging to Silva and on the South by the property of Bhaw Raghunath Pandoorang.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1920.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
1595

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JACOB BENJAMIN and his wife Mozelle Jacob Benjamin, of Bombay, European Jews have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any interest or claim or right of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the Purchaser at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days of the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interests and claim and right, if any, in or to the said property or any part thereof which no notice shall have been so received, will be considered as relinquished or waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-seven and eight-ninths square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by land leased to Reverend Issac Francis Row, Michael Thomas Carroll, Edward Freeman Underwood, M.D., and William John George, on or towards the South by the land in the occupation of Sorabji Cowasji Mistry, on or towards the East by Mereweather Road and on towards the West by land leased partly to Reverend Issac Francis Row, Michael Thomas Carroll Edward Freeman Underwood, M.D., and William John George and partly leased or proposed to be leased to Byramji Bhicaji Patel and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560 together with the buildings and premises erected thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 879 (12) and Street No. 25.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1681

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Vacant Piece of Land at Queen's Road (opposite Churni Road, Railway Crossing) that was advertised to take place on THURSDAY, the 17th instant is POSTPONED to Monday, the 21st instant.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, NEXT TO DATOOBHOY BUILDING, CHARNI ROAD, LEVEL CROSSING, QUEEN'S ROAD.

AUCTION SALE OF

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors the owners of the property, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 925 square yards or thereabouts standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of the Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 290, 104, 33 and 38, New No. A-16882, Old Survey Nos. 148, 115, 447 and New Survey No. 3 B-8007, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward Nos. 1213 (4) and Street No. 7, Charni Road, and bounded on or towards the East by a private road on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road, on or towards the North by a private road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Alli Datoobhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

This plot is suitable for erecting large buildings with show rooms, and special attention of Mercantile Firms and Motor Carmakers is drawn to this sale, as such a large building site as this is scarcely to be obtained in such prominent locality.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June, 1920, at their Sales Room, at 3 p.m. ((S.T.) the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
1 case Perambulator tyring.
10 cases Bune Brothers white house cocoa, ½ and 3 oz. tins.
3 cases mixed soup.
3 cases Booth's herrings.
2 cases prawns.
2 cases prawn.
2 cases Davies Baking Powder.

On account of the parties concerned:—Cane furniture, comprising sofas, chairs, teapoys, table, teakwood chairs, writing table perambulators, tents, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th Junet, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (B.T) sell by Public Auction, at Central Stores (Water Works Stores) Chinchpogly).

A large lot unserviceable and serviceable stores such as second hand water proof coats, galvanized tees, C. I. glands stock valves, india rubber lined canvas hose, oil tin cans, leather washers for meters, C. I. bends, elbows, branch and tee sockets, W. I. pipes, glass tumblers, iron chain, white lead, mixed green black and chocolate paint, empty cases of meters, empty cases of kerosine oil, empty casks, Venco duplicator empty bottles of ink, accomulators, W. I. remmers etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd., Ferguson Road, Parel, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Agents, the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. P. S. Unwalla.

Dropping No. 2 about 21,200 lbs.
Oily Cotton No. 2, about 2,300 lbs.

On the same day at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound of the Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd., Ferguson Road, Parel, on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. P. S. Unwalla:—

Dropping No. 2, about 2,800 lbs.
Dropping No. 3, about 4,850 lbs.
Oily Cotton No. 2, about 500 lbs.
Butter fly, about 280 lbs.
Flat strippings No. 4, about 2,380 lbs.
Picking Bondas about 5,850, lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALES BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
NO. 65, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4089

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES ABAD COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:

50 bales cotton, R. R. A. 31239 Inv. No. 18 of 21-5-20 from Nizamabad.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from The Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th June 1920 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Toilet soaps, steel blocks, tin plates, Medicine, Old copper, half silk piece goods, Steel plates, Antimony, Copra, Glassware-Earthenware, Planks, Sugar, Merchandise, Galvd. wire Beer, Tea, Earthenpots, Steel hoops; Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Sago Gingelly seeds, Lanterns Razor blades, White Colour, Gum, Razin, Envelopes; Kissmiss; Empty soda bottles, Toys, Slates, Tiles, Paint Brandy, C. P. Goods Bolts and Nuts; Fish Plates, Iron Bars, Provisions, Carpets, Figs Angle iron, Leather cut pieces, Tarpaulin, G. Sheets, Potatoes starch, C. I. pipes, machinery, Cigarette papers Rubber Tubing, Buttons, Nai's, Gin, Old Clothes, Papers, Fluid Blacking, Hardware, Salmon; Cycles, Stationry, Crockery, old Newspapers Hoop iron Corks, Lime Juice, Oilman Stores, Cement steel bars, plated and chain, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD, GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamnadas Purshottam and Kalliani Lalji the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Jayaram Limbaji Dashroff the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of April, 1919, and made between the said Jayaram Limbaji Dashroff of the one part and the said Jamnadas Purshottam and Kalliani Lalji of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Sell by Public Auction on the Premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land (now redeemed) together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Foras Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 392 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's old No. 449 and 450 New No. 13959 old survey No. 131 and new survey No. 2/4983 and bounded on the East and North by the property of Kajamali Tyabali on the West by the property of V. R. Parnikar and on the South by the said Foras Road and the Buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward Nos. 4909, 3910, 4911, 4912, 3039, 3070 and 3071 and Street Nos. 225, 227, 229, 231 and 2 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th Junet, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES WHITE PANELLED BOTTLES AND 50 CASES WHITE ROUND BOTTLES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the International Commercial agency and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Maganlal Sundardas and Co, Ex. S.S. "Peking Maru".

25 cases each 3 Gross White tall panelled bottles 1½ to 2 oz. capacity.

And by order of the office concerned 50 cases each 3 Gross White round bottles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 20TH JUNE 1920. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS ARTISTIC NEW DESIGNED TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO BY WINKELSONS, SAFE, SLIDING DINING TABLE, ENGLISH WARDROBES, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS, SELECTED SEASONWOOD FURNITURE, PATHE PHONOGRAPH VERY RARE CUT GLASSWARE AND RICH PLANTEDWARE, Etc. etc.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 3rd floor of No. 2, Hennaway House, opposite to Robert Money School, Procter Road, the very valuable and substantial Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture such as Sliding Dining tables Dining chairs, meatsafes, mirrored sideboards, Dinnerwaggons, Rich Silk tapestry lined Drawing Room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic mirrored cabinets, English wardrobes, safes rich carved teapoys, Jardineer stands, Cottage Piano by Winkelsons, chesterfield sofas and chairs to match, selected seasonwood Furniture, Pathe Phonograph with 75 selected English Records, Rich Bedroom selected double and single cloth and gown Presses, Dressing chests of drawers, iron bedsteads with mattresses, marbletop wash hand table with crokery, Rich door curtains, specially made to order glass and panal door almirahs, rich panal door hanging cupboards, wooden teapoys, rich carpets, specially selected best framed historical pictures, towel horses, writing tables with drawers, arm easy chairs, hat pegs bath stands, very rare cut-glassware, crockeryware, and rich platedware etc., etc.

The Property of C. H. Slater Esq., Ag. District Superintendent G. I. P. Railway.

Catlogues are being published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Junet, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay Tel. No. 881.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES OF GOFUCOO SHIRTING VERY LITTLE DAMAGED BY WATER.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Under instruction from the concerned, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Room No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following.

8 bales of Gofucoo sherting very little damaged by water.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as drawing room suits, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, Book-stands etc., etc.

1 sweet toned piano by Herbert Marshall.
36 Cricket bats.
Babagadi small lot and safe.
The property of Mr. B. Hamilton:—
Dining table, cupboard, cot, etc.
By order of the office concerned.
1 case Celluloid toys.
100 Wheel barrows.
2 bales flannel.
15 packages cotton white No. 16.

At the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Devidas Ramji, of Abdul Rehman Street (sale dated 11-4-20):—

1 Brass Cot.

At the risk of Adenwalla Pragji Dayal, the defaulting purchaser.

5 bundles copper vessels 61 mds.

The property of Bennet M. A. I. Kemp Esquire, the official assignee of Bombay and Karsalldas Ramji and others who carried on business in the name of A. B. Karsandas and Co.

2 writing tables code books cemule books etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
1 De Dion Motor Car 25½ horse power No. 2267.

By order of the bank concerned 11 cases 200 dozen half lb tins Bunta white house cocoa powder.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Junet, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

80, APOLLO STREET, FORT. Telephone No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 REELS CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June 1920, at 330 P.M. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Hormusji Eustomji Shroff and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Vamanrave Bapuji Kirtiker, Damodar Ramchander, Gokherker and Ramrau Bapuji Kirtiker partners of the Central Film, Co.

64 Reels Cinematograph Films of different subjects.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TENDAL STREET WITHOUT FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. RICHARD & CO., will by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hashash Chawalker Aishabai, widow of Sheik Ismail bin Shaik Hasan Chawalker, Amoomiya bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Ibrahim bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Hawabibi, wife of Shaik Ismail Javlekar and Fatmabai daughter of Shaik bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of November, 1917, and made between the said Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar and others of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on the 16th day of June, 1920, the undermentioned property, on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen feet and two inches in breadth and seventy-six feet in length or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-3159 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2783, and Street Nos. 55-59 and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Saeed bin Abdul Cadir Moorgay, on or towards the West by the said Tandel Street, and on or towards the South by the house appertaining to the Tandel Street Mosque.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

RICHARD & Co.,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION—MADAN'S THEATRES, Ld., MANAGING AGENTS.—J. F. MADAN & Co.

A STARTLING
ANNOUNCEMENT.

TWO SUPER SERIALS!!
in one Programme
In addition to the showing of the
VITAGRAPH SERIAL MELODRAMA:
"A Fight for Millions"
William Duncan.
EDITH JOHNSON & JOE RYAN.
6th & 7th Episodes
which is the Sensational
TALK OF BOMBAY.
From this week we commence another
VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE!
"The Scarlet Runner."
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE 1,200 HORSE POWER MOTOR SERIAL.
"The Scarlet Runner"
A GREATER VITAGRAPH SUPER SERIAL
SPEED—ROMANCE
—POWER—MYSTERY.
Each Thrilling Episode a complete story
In addition
"The Fatal Taxi Cab"
Something New in the Laughter Line.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

A "FIRST NATIONAL" attraction that the whole family can see with pleasure and remember with profit.

"ALIMONY"
"ALIMONY"
In Six Reels
The Story of an unwanted Wife
JOSEPHINE WHITTELL
As the Divorcee Adventuress
Lois Wilson
As the True wife
Howard
As the Lover-husband

The bait that makes a woman a wolf risking the trap of matrimony to obtain!
Or a tie that sears and burns in the soul of the unwanted wife.
Matrimony and an easy life
"ALIMONY"
and easier one
I have sold myself for
"ALIMONY"
but I will not sell my baby.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRE, Ld., ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
Managing Agents: J. F. Madan & Co.
To day at 6-30 p.m.
For the First Time in India:
MARION DAVIES
in the play based on the
WORLD FAMOUS SUCCESS
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"
Presented by the Select Pictures Corporation.
The Latest Hit of the Cinema World.
"PATHE PICTORIAL"
Science, Art, History and Nature presented in the most entertaining way.
A NEW AND DELIGHTFUL SERIES
London's Newest Cinema Novelty
"AROUND THE TOWN"
Unique and intimate pictures of the world's Celebrities of every kind. Science from the latest Plays, Dances, Sports and Arts.

The famous American Cowboy Comedian.
TIM MIX
TIM MIX
in a Thundering, Galloping and Whirlwind Comedy
"FIRE WORKS ON A RANCH"
MARVELLOUS DARE-DEVIL STUNTS.
The Funniest Cowboy Comic ever seen.
A MONSOON OF MERRIMENT.

Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1 and As. 8 & 4.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
DENNISTON PLAYERS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The great success of the most popular picture bill
"BLUE EYED MARY"
A girl who battles against injustice and deceit to bring about a reconciliation between her father and his mother.
ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!.
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4!
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)
NOTE.
Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

"A Damsel in Distress"
STARRING
JUNE CAPRICE & CREIGTON HALE,
The two most Charming Cine' Stars.
The most delightful Comedy ever shown in Bombay.
A PATHE MASTER PIECE
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
Managing Agents:—
J. F. Madan & Co.
A NEW ATTRACTION
Reynolds Denniston, Ltd.
has the honour to announce the first appearance in Bombay of the
Denniston Players
in a carefully selected repertoire of
The Latest Comedies, Farces & Dramas
The First Week's Repertoire will consist of:
"Up in Mabel's Room"
"The third Degree"
"Clothes and the Girl"
"The Girl from Rector's"
Watch for Opening date

You Must See This Serial.
FATAL FORTUNE
Enacted by the great serial-lights
HELEN HOLMES
and
JACK LEVERING
presented by
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.
Charlie Chaplin Screen Magazine
Prize Shows on Wednesday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
Every day Snows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Globe Cinema

To-Day
and during the week
THE THIRD INSTALMENT.
of Brothers' big Vitagraph Serial
Smashing Barriers
Featuring the Star of Stars
William Duncan!
It is brimful of thrills and startling action from beginning to the end.
See it daily at
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
Girgaum.
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Extra Matinees on Saturday, Sunday, Thursday and Friday at 3-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

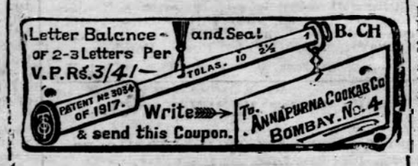
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
FOUR SPECIAL PERFORMANCES
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
FRAWLEY COMPANY

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OWING TO THE DELAY IN STEAMER SAILINGS THE FRAWLEY CO. WILL EXTEND THEIR SEASON FOUR NIGHTS WITH THE FOLLOWING REPERTOIRE.

TO-DAY, Monday 14th at 9-30 p.m.
"THE SCANDAL"
TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 15th at 9-30 p.m.
"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
Wednesday, 16th at 9-30 p.m.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Thursday 17th, at 9-30 p.m.
"THE BRAT"
Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer to their patrons this Week another
GOLDWYN PRODUCTION
"HEARTSEASE"
featuring the most handsome man on the Screen, the popular idol of the millions
TOM MOORE
in the principal role, with the dainty and graceful.
HELENE CHADWICK
and an all-star Cast.
The Programme includes a Comedy.
Four Shows Daily,—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).



TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.738 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8 "
Dew Point	77.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	10.0
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8 "
Minimum do. do.	75.9 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	S+98W
Movement of Wind	442 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.64 Inches
Total fall during month	8.42 "
Do. do. year	7.76 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill	Day of month	LOW WATER: Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill
	June	h. m	ft. in.	June	in. m.	ft. in
Sat.	11	m 7 17	25 1	12	m 0 54	18 0
		7 0a	25 9		m 1 12a	20 6
Sun	12	m 8 31	26 2	13	m 1 50	16 4
		8 5a	26 1		3 24a	20 1
Mon.	13	m 9 2s	13 7	14	m 2 43	9 10
		9 8a	12 9		3 23a	5 0
Tues.	14	m 10 24	28 8	15	m 3 30	14 11
		10 7a	27 3		4 34a	18 0
Wed.	15	m 11 18	29 8	16	m 4 19	14 7
		11 2a	29 9		5 19a	18 6
Thu	16	m 0 0a	30 5	17	m 5 5	13 5
		11 45a	28 1		0 4a	17 6
Fri	18	m 0 45a	16 6	18	m 5 55	0 2
					6 57a	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise:	Sunset:
" 10 (Thursday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
" 11 (Friday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 5m.
" 12 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 5m.
" 13 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 5m.
" 14 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 5m.
" 15 (Tuesday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 1920 April	3d.	4h.	24·7m. p.m.
Last Quarter "	11d.	6h.	54·2m. p.m.
New Moon "	18d.	8h.	15·1m. a.m.
First Quarter "	25d.	6h.	57·6m. p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 12th June.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	June 1st to 11th June. 1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 04	6 43	2·33	14·36
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 04	6 68	2·43	15·07
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 03	7 10	2·12	15·49
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 00	7 10	2 27	16·94
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 12.

The storm off Kathiawar yesterday has crossed the coast and its centre lies this morning close to Rajkot. It is of great intensity and is likely to move in the east North-Easterly direction. This storm in conjunction with the western disturbance has been widespread rain in North-West India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, South-West Punjab, Rajputana, Gujrat, Central India, west Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, west United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, North Punjab, Kashmir, Mysore and in North Madras coast. The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches, Mergui, Tavoy, Moulmein one and half, Diamond Island one, Kyaukpyu two, Coxs Bazar one, Barisal three quarters, Bareilly a quarter, Multan one, Cherat one and half, Jaipur a half, Udaipur, Mount Abu one and half, Deesa three-quarters, Rajkot one Surat two, Ahmedabad one and half, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Belgaum, Mercara, Mangalore one, Calicut three, Cochin, Trivandrum two and Gopapur one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Upper Burma and Central India west with increase in East Gujrat.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 1.15in. of rain. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and in excess at Multan. Temperature is generally below the average.

The United Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the west of the reporting area; the greatest fall being 0.29in. at Agra. The sky is clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east and in excess in the west of the reporting area. Temperature is nearly normal in the east; it is below the average in the west of the reporting area both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been nearly general rain in Rajputana. Mount Abu has had 1.30in. and Jaipur 0.61in. while Jodhpur, Ajmer and Kotah report light falls. The sky is heavily clouded in the southwest and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and in excess in Rajputana. Temperature is above normal at Karachi. Both day and night temperatures are considerably below the average in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 2.05in., Ahmedabad 1.25in., Rajkot 1.04in., Deesa 0.76in. and Neemuch 0.33in. of rain. The sky is moderately clouded in Central India West and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and temperature lower than usual over the greater part of the reporting area. No information is received from most stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear or lightly clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at Hoshangabad and Chanda; night temperature is also above the average at Jubbulpore and in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—There has been nearly general rain. Karwar reports 1.02in., Mormugao 0.45in. and Ratnagiri 1.21in. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded, and at Ratnagiri the humidity is in slight defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.90in. of rain and Poona 0.22in. The sky is lightly clouded in east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight defect at Nizamabad. Day temperature is below normal at Poona and in the south Bombay Deccan, but is above it in east Hyderabad; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast and in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces, and local in southwest Punjab, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. Surat reports a fall of 2.05in. The storm has not moved much and its severity is greatest over Kathiawar and adjacent parts. No information is yet received from Bhuj, Dwarka, Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para. From information received later it seems that the storm centre lay yesterday near Veraval and not near Rajkot.

Nearly general rain is again probable on the west coast and in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Local rain is likely in Rajputana, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th June, 1920.

The storm off Kathiawar yesterday has moved very slowly and is now crossing the coast. It will probably break up inland tonight. Communication with Dwarka and Veraval is interrupted. Disturbance in the extreme north is affecting the Punjab and the United Provinces. Conditions are also unsettled off Arakan coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in Orissa, Sind, East Rajputana, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the east of the United Provinces, the east Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, the west of the Central Provinces, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui two inches; Tavoy Mymensingh one, Bogra four, Cuttack two, Drosh one and a half, and Gopalpur a half.

COSSI SILK

Suiting piece complete for one Suit size 3½ yds × 54 in. Rs. 12 per piece.

Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3½ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece

Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 3½ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece

Pure Satin Silk Dhotie with fancy border available in different colours Size 5 yards × 45 inches Rs. 15

32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS] Rs. per set

well polished and coloured

Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,

BENARES CITY.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark purchasers are requested to examine the above bottle on the table while purchasing

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

THE ACME MFG. Co. LIMITED.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip rings. Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Elect ic Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc. etc., etc

Our articles do credit to us and give

SATISFACTION to the USERS

Our products Spell out "Acme" at every Turn.

The AcmeMfg. Co., Ltd.

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	9
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ¼	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/3
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/4
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE

UNION STEEL Co.

No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

A Resolution

We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows

(1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES

Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece

(2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, P[illegible] Rs. 35 upwards each.

(3) A set of 3[illegible] Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their [illegible]al and instructive organs. Price, [illegible]. 5 per set.

(4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Tw[illegible] pairs Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs. 3 per set.

(5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, etc, Rs. 2 each.

A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set

(7) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Rs. 10 to 40 per seer.

Senders! This resolution is open to you by these offers can be yours. Order this very minute from :—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

Benares City.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 11th:

Months	To-day's prices
July.	25.24—1
Oct.	23.80— 6
Jan.	22.57—10
Mar.	21.93—12

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 10th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	5,000
" to Continent	29,000
Futures at New York July	38.49
" Oct.	38.57
" Jan.	33.54
Spot Cotton at New York	40.00
" Orleans	41.00
Futures at New Orleans July	38.41
" Oct.	38.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)	15 1/4
Demand Bills	3.91.25
Silver Commercial Bars	81
Tone.—Firm.	

New York, June 11th:

Futures at New York July	38.40+2
" Oct.	38.49+7
" Jan.	33.80+6

MONEY MARKETS.

London June 9th:

Arnis 5%	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	45 5/8
" 2 months hence	46
Rising Tone of Silver :—China and Continental selling Dull.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 4 months	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	105/3
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	[illegible]
Consols 2½%	46 3/4
Rupee Paper 5½%	50
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	53 1/8
Government Securities 3½%	80 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris, France	60.90

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£113½
National Bank	£50½

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4½%	£69 3/4
Victory Loan 4½%	£77 1/4
5% New	£85 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 9th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Paid	64
Australian—62 lbs. Paid	60

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Yellow General, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£42
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£35½
Tone of Rapeseed:—Neglected.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Quoted	£42
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Sellers	£38½
Tone of Linseed:—No demand.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Nearest	£14½
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Nearest	£38½

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£99½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelter	37
Corrugated Sheets	35½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	8/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	9/66
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	9/7
Tone has weaker on realization in Java.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	2/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Paid	2/0½
Tone.—Quiet.	

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 9th:

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	69
" Mutton "	59
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, June 12.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 451½ for Fully Good Broach July-August. Fluctuations followed, the highest price of the sessions being Rs. 453½ and the lowest Rs. 448. The bazaar closed at Rs. 447. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 445½ declined to Rs. 442 and closed at Rs. 442½ the enquiry.

For ready cotton was very moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	447½
Fully Good Bengal	July	282
Fine Oomras	July	270
Good Scutterers	June	478
" "	July-Aug.	468

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th June 1920:

Cotton	7,902 Bales
Wheat	21,052 Qrts
Linseed	4,008 "
Rape etc	1,312 "
Gingellyseed	336 "
Poppyseed	469 "
Groundnuts	502 "
Castorseed	566 "
Rice	3,277 "
Myrabollams	990 "
Cottonseed	26,915 "
Mustrasseed	4 "
Grain	3,651 "
Jowar	139 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Barfree	582 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 12.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready ..... Rs. 22/5.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/11.
D. D. on London, 1/11-1-/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/0 3/4.
D. D. on Paris, Frc. 460.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Frc. 535.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 130.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 120 N.
American Cross Rate, Dols. 3.95¼.
Paris Cross Rate Frs. 51.20.
London Silver spot D. 51¼.
London Silver forward D., 51.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long-dated, 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust, short dated 64/8.
4 per cent. Municipal long-dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short-dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 5 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was steady with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2350, By. Cotton 1225, By. Dyeing 3380, Century 1100 Cent. India 4640, Colaba Land 2800, Cresent 630, Currimbhoy 1080, David 1365, Fazulbhoy 1675, Finlay 1200, Ind. Bleaching 250, Ind. Malwa 562/8, Kastoorchand 2250, Kohinoor 3550, M. Petit 5500, New Great, 915 Pearls 1210; Phoenix 1000; Shapurji 345, Simplex 770, Swan 1180, Swadeshi 4595, Alcock 930, By. Burma 815, By. Burma N. I. 295 pr. Bt. Burmah Petrol 22/8, By. Tramway 1067/8, By. Steam 460, Bundi Cement 47/8, Ind. Cement 500 Katni Ord. 302/8, Katni Defd. 1600, New India Ins. 22/8 pr. Shivrajpur 34, Tata Ord. 171/4 Tata Defd. 1025, Tata Hydro 1130, Tata Oil 400, Scindia Steam 7 pr. Tata Bank 50.

PIECE-GOODS.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth Market since yesterday. The rates have been nominally steady, but the demand has not been satisfactory. It is possible that buyers are waiting to see the developments of the monsoon before committing themselves to any further transaction. The prospects seem to be favourable and those consuming centres, that are bare of stocks, will have to purchase their requirements sooner or later. The question is whether the present level of prices will be maintained. Some dealers say that it will, on account of the scarcity of well known styles, the low rate of exchange, and the expectation of a better demand in the near future, whilst other merchants hold the opinion that values here will decline owing to poor enquiry, large shipments expected, tightness of money, easier feeling in Manchester Market, absence of speculation, the natural adjustment of prices, and the Japanese crisis. The outlook is very uncertain, and the slump in the price of silver has made the situation more obscure.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins	Yds	Rs	as.	p
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39	37½/8	17	0	0
" 100000	45	"	20	8	0
" No 33000	45	"	17	8	0
" 2800	37	"	14	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	"	16	0	0
" "Yellow Horse"	43	39			
" No. 2310	44	38½			
Dewhurst's "B9B"	38	"	27	8	0
" "BB"	38	"	22	8	0
" "Rupee No 5	39	"	21	0	0
Bates' No. 12388	41	37½/8	35	0	0
Bombay Co's No. 2580	44	38½	17	8	0
" No. 1500	39	37½/8	16	12	0
" No. 5600	38	37½/8	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 5110	39	37½/8	10	8	0
" " 4462	41	"	17	0	0
" " 1566	33	37/37½	10	0	0
Forbes " 551	38	37½/8			
Lyon's "Shunker"	39	"	16	0	0
Fleming's No. 1905	48	36	22	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29	40	32	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	36	40	21	0	0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29	40	28	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No 18	45	22	10	14	0
" " 138	40	22	8	14	0
" " 138	40	22	8	14	0
" " 636	44	23	9	14	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	32	42	33	8	0
H.B.T.C. 40,000	36	40	39	0	0
H.B.T.C. 33,000	"	"	27	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000	"	"			
Ralli's No. 9889	33	40			
Forbes' K.B. 100	35	40			
" 151	33	40			
Fleming's No. 7182	30	40	10	2	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41	18	10	0	0
" No. 60	46	18	11	0	0
" No. 600	51	18	12	8	0
" No. 6000	56	18	13	8	0
" No. 88	53	20	10	10	0
" No. 1270	27	18	5	8	0
" Nos. 50/55/60/40/"45"	50	18			
" No. 818	39	20	11	6	0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	64	20			
" No. 350 (6 lines)	"	"	16	8	0
" No. 325 (6 lines)	60	20	17	8	0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	"	"	18	8	0
" No. 1440	36	20	8	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27	18	6	8	0
" No 110	37	18	7	0	0
" No 139	42	18	7	8	0
" No. 339	47	18	8	0	0
" M/MMM 39," 44," 49"	54	19	9	12	0
" No. 95	58	20	10	10	0
" No. 66999	40	18	8	0	0
" No. 86999	"	"	8	0	0
" No. 775	40	18	7	12	0
" No. 875	46	18	8	4	0
" No. 975	50	18	8	12	0
" No. 515	"	"	9	4	0
Graham's "Balcon"	58	20	10	10	0
" Nos. 9/99/999/40"45"	60	18			
" No. 9999	55	18			
" No. 142	34	18	11	4	0
" No. 420	36	18			
Macdonald's No. 64	58	20			
Greaves' No. 5080	27	18	5	0	0
Fleming's No. 8080	"	"	5	0	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27	18	7	8	0
" Nos. 61/81	27	18			
" No. 1900	"	"	5	11	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38	22	9	14	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	18	7	12	0
" 95950/97970					
" Saraswati"	38	18			
" "Tippu" W/WWW	34	18	9	4	0
" No. 50600	"	"	10	4	0
" Nos. 33340/33350/ No. 33360	"	"	11	4	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	28	18			
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	28	18	7	8	0
" No. 8000 T.B.	38	22	9	12	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	26	18			
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	28	18			
Bombay Co.'s ZZ/ZZZZ	26	18			

The above quotations are on bazaar terms with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7 per cent	Apl. 15	1920
France	6 per cent	Apl. 8	1920
Germany	5 per cent	Dec. 28	1914
Russia	6 per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5 per cent	Nov. 11	1915
Netherlands	4½ per cent	July 1	1914
Belgium	5 per cent	Aug. 20	1915
Austria-Hungary	5 per cent	April 10	1917
Sweden	6½ per cent	Jan. 31	1914
Spain	6 per cent	Oct. 23	1914
India Bombay	7 per cent	May. 27	1920
India Bengal	6 per cent	June 16	1920
India Madras	9 per cent	Apl. 15	1920

THE COTTON POSITION.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending 29th May, 1920, were 53,134 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 50,982 bales and 54,270 bales in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively. The total arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay from the beginning of the present season (1st September, 1919) to 29th May, 1920, were 2,859,810 bales, as against 1,925,650 bales in the corresponding period of 1918-19 and 1,812,289 bales in 1917-18.

The estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay on the 27th May, 1920, was 1,286,000 bales, as against 1,105,000 bales at about the corresponding date of 1919.

The total imports during the week ending 29th May, 1920, of cotton piece-goods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 31 million yards as against 14 million yards and 12 million yards in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918 respectively. The total quantity of piece goods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 1,425 tons, as against 1,741 tons in 1919 and 941 tons in 1918.

RICE RETURNS.

The estimated arrivals of paddy and rice expressed in cargo rice by rail and boat into Rangoon and Bassein from 1st January to 29th May 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1919, were approximately as below :—

From 1st January to 29th May, 1920

Rangoon by rail 247,600 tons; by boat 917,500 tons; total 1,165,100.

Bassein by rail 29,800 tons; by boat 216,700 tons; total 246,500 tons.

From 1st January to 31st May, 1919—Rangoon 968,700 tons and Bassein 224,000 tons.

Taking the same period for comparison, the imports of rice into Calcutta by all routes amounted to 210,570 tons in 1920, as against 424,772 tons in 1919.

Rice entered for shipments to foreign ports at Rangoon and Calcutta from 1st January to 29th May, 1920, amounted to 355,144 tons and 6,588 tons, respectively, as against 225,516 tons and 49,929 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

The coastwise exports of rice from Rangoon to all India, excluding Burma provincial ports, during the week ending 29th May, 1920, amounted to 9,519 tons, of which 669 tons were consigned to Calcutta.

WHEAT RETURNS.

The returns show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta during the week ending 29th May, 1920, were 13,280 tons, as against 9,764 tons and 29,196 tons for the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries amounted to 495 tons, as against 217 tons and 13,306 tons in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively. These weekly figures of exports are now almost entirely compiled from adjusted shipping bills.

"AGRAWAL JATIYA FUND,"

RS. 9 LAKHS PROMISED

The Assistant Secretary of the All-India Agrawal Conference writes :—

The second session of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Conference was held in Bombay with grand success. Important resolutions were passed and delegates attended from all parts of India.

"An Agrawal Jatiya fund was established and about 9 lakhs were promised by the following Marwari Agrawal Gentlemen :—Seth Gigraj Jajannath, 111,000; Ramnarain Ruiya, J.P. (Chairman Reception Committee) 101,000; Nusilal Pitte (Shivlal Motilal) 101,000; Jainaram Dani, 101,000; Hurnandray Surajmal Ruiya, 51,000; Seonarain Soorajmull Nemani, 51,000; Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bazaz (General Secy.) 51,000; Anandilal Iswardas Poddar 31,000; Durgadutt Sawalka, 31,000; Moongalal Gondka, 31,000; Hankelal Talewala, 31,000; Shriram Ramniraiyan 31,000; Tatachand Ghanshyamdas 21,000; Manikram Madanlal Murarka 15,000; Ramlalji Ganeriwala (President) Hyderabad 11,000; Roolmull Lachhiram Choori wala 11,001; Jaluram Tameshwardas Lolalka 11,000; Harmukhrai Gopiram Ruiya 21,000; Pratap Seth Amalner 11,000; Jainarain Poddar, Calcutta, 5,100; Hurduttroi Motilal Prahladka (Calcutta)) 5,100; and others.

At the end Mahatma Gandhiji apealed for fifty thousand for the spread of "Hindi" in Madras, which was instantly and fully responded Bombay contributing forty and Calcutta ten thousand.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 12th June, 1920 was 29.648 inche

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 46 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .100 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the Stream at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only 10s. 6d.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar.

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BETTER MATERIALS,
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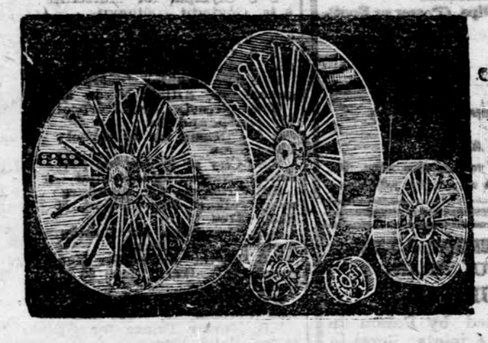

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Stood First in India 4 Times—**2 Prizes** in London Chamber of Commerce Senior Exams. in 1916-1918.

Morning class 8-9 Or **Night class** 7-20—8-20.

Fees for 7 Senior and Advanced Exams Rs. **104** at Rs. **8** monthly.

New Class to be formed on 14th June.

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Let us help you with your transport problems. We are expecting shortly a large consignment of Wichita Motor Trucks from 1 to 5 tons which are suitable for all kinds of heavy hanlage, We will give you the best terms you can get in Bombay and also a full **guarantee with every Truck.** So before finally deciding to buy write or call on us when we will be pleased to give you every attention.

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Hydrants, Sluice-Valves Water Meters, Cast Iron Pipes, and all Water Works requisites.

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Spg., Wg. & Gin Parts.
Waste Opening & Spg. Machines.
Tabular Band Making Machines
Okawa's Knife Roller Gins. (Power or Foot).
Hosiery Machines.
Foot Looms.
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Lubricating Oils.
Hard Ware. Also
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QUEEN STATUE BRAND

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All sicknesses caused by Poison in the blood Pains in the joints, Sores in the mouth or nose, glandular swellings syphilitic or otherwise yield to this latest scientific remedy.

It purifies the blood and gives renewed vigour to the entire system.

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READYMONEY BUILDING

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"I visited the Tea Gardens of Messrs C. I. Brothers at Nilgiris, and drank a cup of tea there. I found it the best I ever drank. I recommend their tea to all my friends." So says Mr. D. Bulsara, the tea specialist.

Can be had in ½, 1 lb. & 5 lb. canisters.

A trial will convince you

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 12.

S S Hymethus, Smith, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

June 12.

S. S. Branfels, Cartner, Hull.

S S Hymethus:—The steamer Hymethus, 2,985 tons, Captain E. Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Braunfels:—The W. and A. Graham Coy's steamer Braunfels, 3858 tons, Captain G. E. Cartner, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 12th June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

S	Dunera	China	N F	M M & Co
C/R	Olympia	Liverpool	32-6	Graham & Co
D/E	Khosrou	Red Sea	10-6	T M & Co
F	Islam Maru	Kobe	25-6	O. S. K. Kaisha
G	Rehoe	Bangkok	14-6	J P Campbell
H	Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M	Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co

Offside

	Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
N	Rhein fels	Hull	5-6	Graham & Co
P	City of Canton	N F	N F	Graham & Co
Q	Dilwara	Shanghai	N F	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Naderi	Aden	16-6	T M & Co
4	Bahrein	P Gulf	11-6	T M & Co
6	Haim	Bankok	12 6	Campbell & Co.
7	Tenshin Maru	Kobe	18-6	N Y Kaisha
8	Tartar Prince	Antwerp	15-6	T M & Co
9	Morocco	New York	N F	J F & Co
10	Circassia	Liverpool	15-6	W & A G & Co
12	Upada	N F	N F	M M & Co
14	Parpeta	N F	N F	M M & Co
15	Abydos	Basion	N F	I P S N Co
16	Assay	London	15-6	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Clan Robertson	N F	N F	J F & Co
3	A T Vasna	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Mercada	La don	24-6	M M & Co
4	Khiat	London	12-6	T M & Co
5	Mesopotamia	Calcutta	21-6	J F & Co
6	Ferrara	Abadar	11-6	S Wallace & Co
13	City of Exeter	Liverpool	17-6	K S & Co
3	Karoa	Zanzibar	17-6	M M & Co

EXPORTS.

June 12.

S S Nyanza for London:—120 cwts. F. old rubber, N. Jasraj.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—32 cwts gunnets, Govindji Madhavji.

S S Circasia for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, V. Brothers.

S S Circasia for Liverpool:—110 bales cotton, S. Passo.

S S Circasia for Liverpool, 1000 tons, manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

S S Circasia for Liverpool: 20 bales wool, M. Sharp and Co.

S S Circasio for Liverpool: 240 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S.S. City of Exites for Liverpool, 58 bales, cotton, Naesee Mooljee and Co.

S.S. Hatarna for Hamburg: 2000 cwts, rapeseed, Volkart Bros; Ghent, 50 bales, cotton fly Ralli Bros.

S.S. Gairsoppa for Hamburg, 3692 cwts, rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Tartar Prince for Hamburg: 2000 cwts, rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 86 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S.S. Tartar Prince for Antwerp: 1000 linseed 1000 rapeseed, H. Nabe and Co.

S.S. Tartar Prince for Ghent: 220 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S.S. Morocco for New York: 300 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co.

S.S. Sian Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton, S. Nathoobhai and Co. 600 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading; 500 bales cotton, R.D. Tata and Co., 466 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dasse, 1500 bales cotton, G.K. Kaisha Ltd., 400 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dossa and Co.

S.S. Sian Maru for Osaka: 900 bales cotton, R.D. Tata and Co., 12100 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading.

S.S Sian Maru for Yokkaishi: 600 bales cotton, R.D. Tata and Co., 1000 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading.

S.S. Sian Maru for Hongkong, 50 bales cotton fly, The Indo British and Co.

S.S. Tenshin Maru for Yokkachi, 18 bales, cotton, R.D. Tata and Co.

S.S. Dilwara for Hongkong, 45 cwts, buffalo rickers, C. Nathoo.

IMPORTS.

Clan Robertson from Glasgow. Agents:—James Finlay and Co:— 2296 bales steel sheets, 4436 mild steed angles, 852 bundles steel sheets 2994 cases whiskey, 4000 no. firebricks, 105 cases ginger wine, 840 keys nails, 1050 bars, flat mild steel, 478 cases, round mild steel, 1053 bundles black steel sheets, 37 bales, old new papers, 1393 kegs pains, 5679 no., steel bars, 286 barrels, coal tar 391 barrels, coal ritch, 74 cks, coal ritch, 550 keys, borax 548 bundles, iron, 3748 bars, iron, 7 cks, hardware 5 boxes, hardware, 1648 bundles steel, 741 bundles steel, 741 bundles steel sheets, 590 nos, mild steel flats, 138 bales dyed cotton yarn, 169 sases dyed cotton yarn, 224 cases cotton piece goods, 335 cases cotton, 69 bales cottons, 258 bales cotton goods, 12 cases woolen and cotton piece goods, 195 bales papers, 500 bales aluminium bars 2512 bundles steel hoops, 66 cases window glass, 205 bixes window glass, 70 cases lanterns, 3264 boxes tin plates, 4 cases brass sheets, 600 keys, sulphate of copper, 38 cks, sulphate of copper, 21 cks, art silk and cotton piece goods, 40 cks, machy, 1483 bundles, galvanised sheets, 113 drums, magnesam chloride, 1628 cks, chinese clay 125 cases, canned fst, 17 cases, medicines, 200 bags, fine salt, 2036 cases, com soap, 451 cases tiles, 353 bags tiles, 394 cases toilet soup, 425 cases table salt, 100 cases bees, 15 cases lamp, 83 cks, salmonial, 50 brls, salamonial, 42 cks, E wore tiles; drus linseed oil: 100 cases bottled stout, 500 drums lubg. oil 256 c/s. lbug. oil, 87 cases bolts and nuts, 60 bags bolt and nuts, 325 cases stout, 450 cases bott led beer; 3 bdles glvd. Buckets, 32 cases biscuits; 17 boxes biscuits; 257 case scolour, 491 drums oil, 100 cases sporting cartridges, 1187 brls, green copperas 200 bags soap stone, 500 cask iron pipe, 70 cases aluminium circles, 100 bdles, Y M sheets, 100 copper sheets, 90 cases glazed tiles, 4510 boxes soap; 288 bales rosin; 46 drums, bleaching powder; 419 cwks lead ors, 875 cases candles, 62 cases cigarettes 1000 bdls galv. sheets 10 cases perfumery; 1799 cases brandy; 2678 bdles galvd. torr sheets; 158 cases copper wire 974 cases cotton embroidery; 62 bales cotton yarn; 76 cases cotton tissue, 98 cases silk goods, 12 Isinglass 380 bags shelled almonds

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE AND HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

3020-688-17—Ard H D & Co., Govindlal Bansilal & anr v. Bansilal Motilal & ors, Mar K & Co., Munch & Th, Ard H D & Co., Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43

FOR CASUAL DECREE.

3020-19—Payne & Co., Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed v. Karmalli Joosub, Matu J & M.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE

1038-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Dayal Lalji v. Khimji Lalji & ors. Jam R & D.

1039-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Dayal Lalji v. Khimji Lalji & ors. Jam R & D.

1207-19—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Dayal Lalji v. Khimji Lalji & ors. Jam R & D.

La Pref 3-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v. Bai Sonabai widow & anr, Ard H D & Co.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

891-20—Payne and Co., Mulraj Khatav v. Nakhubhai Kalubhai and anr, Amarchand and M. Dikshit M & Co.

405-20—Malvi M R & Co., Kedarnath Gambhirchand Maheshri v. Sakrabhai Motilal, Motichand and D.

2262-19—Merwanji K & Co., Shivlal Radhakissan a firm v. Virchand Vakatram a firm, Mehta D & D.

700-20—Mer K & Co., Heptoola Allibhai & anr v. Abdul Hoosain Hassanally Khambath, Smetham B & Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

855-19—Purnanand & Co., Ratilal Lalobhai a firm v. Asher & Co., a firm, N C Dalal Ch 13-3-20.

LONG CAUSES.

1279-18—G B Pandya, Rajaram Vithal v. Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed, Manecklal & K.

2710-19—Ard H D & Co., The Central India Spg Wg & Mafg Co, Ld. v. The G I P. Ry Co., Little & Co.

2512-19—Un P & P. Hassam Premji v. Jerbai widow & ors. Jeh M & S, Pandia & Co.

567-16—Capt & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Sankirlal Shivprasad a firm, Ard H D & Co.

2486-19—Malvi M R & Co., Kissondas Gokuldas a firm v. Sobharam Mangalji & anr, Bhimji & Co.

388-19—Rust & Gin, Mahadeo Devram v. Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, D J Mantri.

652-19—Mulla & M. Rhamisa Haji Jan Mahomed v. Messrs. Elias Haji Oomer & Co. a firm, Mofi & Devi.

2806-19—Mulji & Tha, Ambalal Nanalal a firm v. Shantilal Balubhai a firm, Smitham B & Co.

601-19—Edg G W & Co., Ibrahim Ismail Kassim v. D Rose, Ard H D & Co.

BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1348-17—M B Chothia, Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji v. Auton Santya Raymadis & ors, Madh K & Ch.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

335-20—Vachha & Co., Rupchand Jirup & Co. a firm v. Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhoy.

1049-20—Chit M & K, Khushal Daya & Co. v. Vinayek M Trilokekas.

419-20—Dubash & Co., Gamnaji Nathaji & Co. a firm v. Peerbhiy Adamji Peerbhoy.

368-19—Sham M & H, Vithaldas Narandas Kothari v. R K Datar & anr.

FOR JUDGMENT IN COURT.

3671-19—Edg G W & Co., Kasturbhai Manibhai Vagareeth & anr v. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Hiralal Th & Co.

3672-19—Edg G W & Co., Kasturbhai Manibhai Vagareeth & anr v. Sorabji Rustomji Davar, Hiralal Th & Co.

FOR DISMISSAL.

418-20—Little & Co., Kaikaba Byramji Tolookdar & ors v. Abdullabhai Faisallabhai.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

933-19—Jehangir G & B, Hargowandas Vithaldas v. Manibai widow, Little & Co., Part heard.

ADJOURNED NOTICE.

In Re Indian Arb Act Re A Ward Madeley nurses Madwji—Bhaik & Gir, Gopalji Gangji a firm v. Haji Abdulla Haj Tyeb, Matu J & M, Notice d 13-11-1919.

SHORT CAUSES.

Jethabhai v. Abdulla Noor Mahomed Dossa & anr, Ard H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

644-19—Edgelow G W & Co., Currimbhoy and Co. a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th & Co.

3663-19—Bhaishanker K & G, Kassam Devji v. Mahomed Hoosein Yoosufalli and anr, Raghuvaya N & Co.

1712-18—Ardeshir H D & Co., Aspandiar Gooderzee Meherban v. Khodabux Gooderzee Mehehban and ors, Mulla & M.

1128-19—Bhai K & G, Sankalchand Maganlal v. Maganlal Dulabhai Desai, Daphtary F & D.

1190-17—Khunderao L & M, Bai Samrathai widow v. Ebrahim Saleji, Khandvalla and Co.

412-18—Malvi M R & Co., Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Radakisson Atmaram a firm, Madhowji K & Ch.

845-18—N C Dalal, Jiwanlal Ujamsey & Co. a firm v. Manishanker Kashiram Dave, Mulla and M.

219-19—Metha D and L, Messrs. Hurgowandas Chhaganlal a firm v. Kinariwalla Bros and Co., Purnanand & Ch.

3675-19—Bhai K & Gir, Kantilal Hiralal a firm v. Virchand Vakatram a firm, Mehta D & L.

3703-19—Bhai K & Gir, Kanji Pradhan a firm v. Karsondas Pitambardas a firm, N C Dalal.

279-20—Shroff & V, Shrinath Dwarkanath Vaindo v. Ratilal Chhaganlal Forbes & Co.

374-20—Tyabji D & Co., Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm v. Mathuradas Madangopal a anr, Malvi W R & Co.

539-20—Tyabji D & Co., Sukhanand Gurmukhrai & ors v. Master Tramback Annaji Kulkari, Dubash & Co.

1481-19—Madh K & Ch, Durgadas Brijkishan a firm v. Harshadrai & Co. a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI FOR TRIAL OF AN ISSUE OF PARSNERSHIP.

168-20—Daphtary F and D, Govind Kashinath Gadgil v. Lilaram Gordhandas a firm and ors, Payne and Co.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 28.

310-19—N C Dalal, Dhulchand Kundanmul Sha v. Ambalal Narsidas, Cr No. 1, Vachha & Co.

413-19 Uderam Jiwatram Vyas v. Vithaldas Chaturbhuj and Co., Cra No. 1, Bhai K and G.

17-18—Francis Duncan McAlpin v. Michael James Burke, Cr No. 13A and 1C, Little and Co.

517-18—Manbode Ramavtar Upadhya v. Mangli Gangadin, Cr No. 1, In person.

WEATHER REPORT.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdina, which larrived here from Busreh weather experienced during the voyage, strong wind and high sea, dull and cloudy weather, with passing showers and rain, vessel labouring heavily.

PURI FAMINE RELIEF.

The Hony. Secretary, Puri Famine Relief Committee writes:—

The People's Famine Relief Committee Puri was started on May 10th, 1920 in supersession of all private efforts to supplement Government Relief which is still inadequate. The Committee has to thankfully acknowledge the contributions it is receiving specially from Guzerat through Mahatma Gandhi and from Calcutta through Mr. Krisnadas Bhimani. Our receipts from the beginning to 31st of May have been Rs. 21,541-7-9. We have opened 7 centres at Kakatpur, Ambilhana, Sutan, Chasir, Brahmagiri, Balipatna, and Nimapara. We have hitherto been practically following the scale given in the Famine Code, that is, 12 chhataks for each adult male, 10 chhataks for each adult female, and for a child half the ration of an adult male. The total quantity of rice doled out upto the end of May was 710 maunds, and the total number of recipients at the end of May stood at 8,560. In addition to rice relief 700 pairs of dhoti have also been distributed till 31st May. Our relief is doled out weekly. Our finances up to 21st May, are as follows:—Total receipts Rs. 21,541-7-9. Total expenditure Rs. 13,837-11-0. Balance Rs. 7,703-12-9. Our work at each centre is managed by volunteers assisted by local committees. Each batch of volunteers has a member of the committee as their Captain. One batch has to work on the spot for three weeks.

During the month of May members of the Committee have toured in different centres and the President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar went out to some affected parts of the districts of Cuttack and Puri which did not so far receive any attention either of the Government or the public. The Committee has decided to extend its relief operations to some of these newly visited tracts viz. Konas thana in Puri district and parts of Silo and Sibiri pergannas in Cuttack district where the conditions have been described to be equally bad. The response to our appeal for funds has been encouraging and it is hoped that the generous public will continue their patronage and support to help us in this arduous task which will last till the next harvest in November.

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,, Citric	,, of Magnesium	,, Bicromate
,, Lactic	,, of Zinc 98%	,, Bicarb
,, Oxalic	China Clay	,, Bisulphite
,, Phormic	Dextrine Yellow	,, Caustic 98 %
,, Tannic	,, White	,, ,, 72 %
,, Tartaric	Epsom Salt	,, ,, 76/7 %
Alum (Lumps)	Farina 1st quality	,, Hydrosulphite
Ammonia Sal—	French Chalk Powder	,, Silicate 140 & 175
,, Liq—	Glauber Salt	,, Stanate
Aniline Salt	Maize Starch Pearl	,, Nitrite
,, Oil	Rice Starch	Sodium Sulphide
Antimony Salt	Sago Flour	Sugar of Lead (Brown)
Beta Nepthol	Tapiaco Flour	,, (White)
Bleaching Powder	Wheat Starch	Sulphate of Allumina
Borax	Etc. Etc. Etc.	,, of Copper
Chrome Alum		,, of Iron
Glycerine pure	DYEING COLOURS.	,, of Soda
Litharge Flake		,, of Zinc
Marseilles Soap	Alizarine Red Paste	Soft Soap
Potash Bicromate	Congo Red	Tin Crystals
,, Caustic	Hematine Crystals	Turkey Red Oil 50 %
,, Chlorate	Logwood Extract	Washing Soda
,, Permanganate	Magenta Crystals	Zinc Dust
,, Prussiate	Mithyl Violet	Etc. Etc. Etc.
	Sulphur Black	
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	Etc. Etc. Etc.	

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

B.A. Examination Results, 12-45 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.
The mail steamer Kashmir, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 15.

Annual general meeting of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 2-4, Medows Street, 6 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Meeting Marwadi Bazaar at noon.
Standing Committee Meeting 3-10 p.m.
University students' meeting, Arya Bhuvan's Hall, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.
Mr. R. H. Ritter's lecture on "Sidelights on Siberia" Y.M.C.A., Central, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 17.

Earthostno Disoe; Bank Holiday.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. New Hindu C. C.

FRIDAY, June 18.

Ramjan Id: Bank Holiday.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana V. New Hindu C. C.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail ..—	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express ..... "	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."
*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

WADIA.—On 8th June, 1920, at Navsari, Rodabai, the beloved baby daughter of Prof. and Mrs. A. R. Wadia, of the University of Mysore, aged 5 months and 11 days. Mysore papers, please copy.—Setalwad Street, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

MEHTA.—Mr. Bomonjee Bazonji Mehta, District Judge, Chindwara, died at Chindwara, C. P., yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock (By telegram).

KURLA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Prof. R. K. Lagu has been elected as the Chairman of the Managing Committee for the new year. Mr. V. V. Oak has resigned his post of the General Secretary.

RAMANYA AND SHANKARACHARYA.

Prof. Mahadeo Muchar Joshi, will delive a public lecture at 6 p.m. to-day, on "Difference in philosophy of Ramanuj and Shankaracharya" at Girgaum Gujerathi Boys' School near Parthana Samaj under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League.

MAHARAJAS OF BARODA AND KOLHAPUR THANKED.

A meeting of the Depressed Classes held at Baroda on the 9th instant passed resolutions thanking their Highnesses the Maharajas of Baroda and Kolhapur and also the Mahratta Conference for removing untouchability. Mr. Satyavrat Mukerji, Census Commissioner and Pandit Atmaram Rajyaratna, inspector Antyaja schools were the prominent speakers.

A VILLE-PARLE SCHOOL'S THERING

The gathering of the Third Anniversary ceremony of the Vile-Parle Boys and Girls A. V. School, was held under the presidentship of Seth Mavjibhai Govindji on the 5th instan Mr. Himmatlal G. Anjaria, delivered lecture. Mr. Raichura requested the residents of the suburb to help the institution as much as they could. Several donation were then announced including those of Seth Laxmi Narayan Vrijmohan of Rs. 501, Mr Motichand, Solicitor, of Rs. 251 Mr. H. M Jhavari, of Rs. 501, and Seth M. Govindji of Rs. 10, Mr. M. Dave then read the Annual Report.

SIND SWADESHI STORES.

In the course of their second annual repo the Directors of the Sind Swadeshi Stores Ltd State:—

During the year, the net profit of the Company was Rs. 7,405-1-6. The director recommend a dividend of annas 8 for each fully paid up share for the complete year free of income-tax which will absorb Rs. 4,709-12-0, Rs. 750, to be distributed as bonus to staff and the balance to be carried forward to reserve fund. During the year under report, one more branch was opened at Shikarpur and it is now under contemplation to open a branch in Karachi Camp. The want of a larger premises for the Head Office and show Rooms has hampered our progress a good deal, but it is hoped to rent a suitable building before long.

The average sales have been kept up to about Rupees 560 per day; with suitable premises and arrangement of stocks, a larger volume of business is certain. The profit on business has been constantly varying owing to abnormal times and large fluctuations in prices. It has been the aim of the stores to provide Swadeshi articles at reasonable prices rather than profiteering for dividends.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION MANGALORE.

Rai Sahib K. Ranga Rao of Mangalore writes: The Managing Committee of the Depressed Classes Mission, Managalore, tender their heavy thanks to to the Hon. the Rajah of Pithapuram for his remittance of Rs. 200 in aid of their Agricultural settlement scheme and to the Collector of South Canara and Mr. K. Sadasiva Rao for their respective contributions of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 towards construction of a shed for such of the Koragas as live under the avenue trees in the town.

MAHIKANTHA AGENCY TEACHERS.

PETITION FOR MORE PAY.

The teachers serving in the schools of the Mahikantha Agency have just presented a petition for increase of pay to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. In the course of their petition they say that in the year 1868 a scale of salaries was fixed for all the Primary teachers passing out of the Premchand Raichand Male Training College and that scale applied generally both to the teachers serving in the British District as well as the Agency areas. Up to the year 1914-15 however salaries were not paid to all teachers strictly in accordance with the Code of 1868 everywhere. But two or three years ago the abnormal rise in prices compelled the attention of Government to the inadequacy of the pay of the Primary teachers and the salaries of the teachers serving in the Districts were revised according to the rules set down in the Code. With a further rise in prices Government have ordered the payment of a special War Allowance to all the teachers whether serving in the Districts or the Agency since the beginning of the year 1918 and with a still further rise in prices even after the close of the War, a new time scale has begun to be paid to all teachers since the first of February 1919 while the special allowance continued to be paid.

All the Government rules and regulations about the allowances and scale of salaries are meant to be applied to the Agency areas also, and yet the teachers of this Agency have not benefitted by the same.

They further state that the teachers of the Agency in the meanwhile did not receive their salaries even according to the old Code. The attention of some superior officers was however drawn to this state of affairs in the beginning of the year 1918 with the result that two separate schemes were framed for raising the pay of teachers serving in the Sadra Bazar and Thana circles on one hand and for Managed Estates areas on the other and these schemes were then put into operation before giving full effect to the provisions of the old Code. In these schemes the pay and promotion of teachers are regulated neither according to their qualifications nor the period of their service. Instead the schemes have set apart certain posts carrying certain salaries. The serious injustice thus suffered by the teachers in the Agency areas is clear enough.

"After giving a table of the old and new schools they say:—This will give some idea of the miserable condition of the Primary teachers of this Agency. The above arrangement gives to most teachers even lesser pay than what they are entitled to by the Code of 50 years ago; no Senior teacher has received pay according to either the time scale orders or the Code. Two female teachers have not received even the initial salary of a new senior teacher, viz., Rs. 25 in spite of their having put in a long period of service. Only two second year teachers receive pay according to the Code. One of them would have secured four rupees more than his due but his illness and consequent death has prevented him from getting it. The first year teachers receive salaries according to the Code and some get a little more. But as Government have ordered the payment of allowances over and above the Code pay, the teachers in this Agency are generally worse off than their brothers serving in British districts. Untrained teachers who have served for a period of fifteen years can be put on the grade of first year teachers. No untrained teacher has received the benefit of this provision. And no promotions have been given to the 46 or 47 teachers serving in the Thana and Managed Estates areas.

The rulers of Malpur (4), Ilol (2), Pethapur (2), Sathanba (2), Katosan (1), Mohanpur (5), Sudasana (2), Khodawada (1), and many other States have of their own free will increased the salaries of their Primary School teachers. Many rulers have increased their salaries more than once. But the teachers of the remaining 7 or 8 States have not received any increments in their pay.

DEFECTS OF THE NEW SCHEME.

The New scheme thus gives lesser salaries to the teachers of this Agency than the new time scale rules promulgated by Government. The tables given above sufficiently bear out the statement. The main defects of the new scheme are these:—

The New scheme provides the same salaries for all the teachers at the start as the new scale but no arrangement has been made for a gradual increase of salaries according to their period of service.

The new scheme instead of alloting a gradual increase in salaries according to periods of service fixes the number of certain posts carrying certain salaries without regard to the qualifications of their occupants.

The new scheme for the Agency has provided for certain graded posts but no increment either annual or biannual is provided for as in the Government time scale rules. Besides promotions of Rs. 5 and 10 only are provided for at long intervals as in the old Code. The time scale arrangement of giving small promotions at short intervals affords greater benefit to the teachers and is hence more acceptable.

After indicating some other defects of the new scheme they say that the educational department in the Mahikantha Agency may be amalgamated with the educational department in the districts so that the scope of the promotion of the teachers of the Agency may be widened and the changes introduced in the British districts may be automatically applied to the Agency areas.

PUR IFAMINE RELIEF.

The following contributions to the fund at the Peoples Famine Relief Committee, Pur, are acknowledged:—

Received from the President, Famine Enquiry Committee, Pur: up to 6th May, 1920, Rs. 3,140-3-9; N. N. Mukharji, Esq., Bank of Bengal, Rs. 50; Mahtma Gandhi, Rs. 5,000; Praghudas Sadhubhai, Esq., Bombay, Rs. 121-7-0; Ramdas Haridas, Esq., Bombay, Rs. 101; Karsandas Verjivandas, Esq., Rs. 250; Lalitmohan Gosn, Esq., Calcutta, Rs. 150; Thakur Rajendra Singha, Sitapur, Rs. 100; Raja Dharma Karam Bahadur, Hydrabad, Rs. 300; C. D. D., Bombay, Rs. 500; Seth Kersondas Hargobindadas, Bombay, Rs. 1,000; Seth Ramdaskersondas, Rs. 201; Seth Dhanji Molaji, Rs. 249; Seth Kersondas Laxmandas, Rs. 50; Seth Gokulchand Hansaraj, Rs. 500; Syed Hassan Imam, Rs. 101; D. D. Nanwati, Esq., Rs. 50; Gopalji Ramji Esq., Rs. 250; Ragaabji Purusotam, Esq., Rs. 250; Surjaballavdas, Esq., Rs. 250; Hansaraj Hargovan, Esq., Bombay, Rs. 1,000; Parjinan Odhaji, Esq., Bhabnagar, Rs. 100; Narayandas Addya, Esq., Nanpur, Rs. 75; A Vatia House Holder, Calcutta, Rs. 501; C. Narsingha Charlu, Esq., High Court Vakil, Ellore, Rs. 100; Dr. N. N. Lakaduwala, Nagpur, Rs. 60; Hiralal R. Manin, Esq., Bombay, Rs. 100; S. B. Nankuram, Esq., Ellore, Rs. 100; P. Laburam, Vidyanidhi, Jallandhar, Rs. 103-13; Sir. Kailash Chandra, Bose, Kt., Calcutta, Rs. 50; Mr. A. Maiti, Bar.-at-law, Midnapore, Rs. 100; Chunilal & Co., Rs. 50; Trikanji, Esq., Bombay, Rs. 500; Allahabada Seva Cemiti, Rs. 3,000; Small Collection, Rs. 4,681-14, Total Rs. 21,541-7-9. Expenditure Rs. 13,837-11, Balance Rs. 7,703-12-9. Uncashed Cheque in the Bank, Rs. 4,672; Cash in the Bank Rs. 2,416-2; Cash in hand, Rs. 615-10-9. Total Rs. 7,703-12-9.

DANGEROUS WILD ANIMALS.

PROPAGANDA FOR THEIR EXTERMINATION.

A statement showing the result during the year 1919 of the measures adopted throughout the Presidency for the extermination of dangerous wild animals and venomous snakes is published by the Government of Bombay.

The number of persons reported killed during the year by wild animals was 45 against 42 of the previous year. The mortality caused by snakes-bite on the other hand declined from 1,486 to 1,161 of which Rathagiri accounts for 215, Thana and Satara coming next in order. The total human mortality from wild animals and venomous snakes thus shows a net decrease of 322.

The number of wild animals destroyed during the year rose from 3,085 to 4,562. The number of snakes destroyed also from 21,250 to 23,670. Ratnagiri and Upper Sind Frontier being responsible for the destruction of 13,193 and 5,624 snakes, respectively. The amount of rewards paid during the year was Rs. 171 against Rs. 169 in the previous year.

The Brunton's lancet was made use of in 11 cases only, out of which 7 recoveries occurred, but in none of these cases was the snake authentically identified as venomous.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Parsi Gymkhana was held yesterday, Mr. K. C. Lalkaka presiding. After Mr. J. M. Divecha, Honorary Secretary, had read the notice convening the meeting, the Committee's report was approved and adopted, and a Committee appointed with Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy as President, Mr. K. C. Lalkaka as Chairman, and Mr. D. B. Mehta and Mr. J. M. Divecha as Honorary Secretaries.

The Chairman said they would be glad to learn that their finances last year were in a satisfactory condition and that the number of members had increased. He wished they could have said the same about the position of Parsi cricket. He hoped men like Dr. Pavri, Dr. Kanga, Mr. Divecha and others, who had done so much for Parsi cricket, would put their heads together and devise means for the improvement of Parsi cricket, which had been going down lately. They would find in the Committee's report that Dr. Pavri's medal was awarded to nobody last year. He (the speaker) did not care whether they won or lost a match but he did wish that some Parsi cricketer or other had been able to give a performance of exceptional merit entitling him to the award of the medal. Some people, writing to the Press, had been offering them different panaceas for the improvement of Parsi cricket. He was however afraid these suggestions would be of no avail unless they succeeded in infusing among their youths that ardour and zeal for the noble game of cricket for which the older generation was so well known. Unless they infused that ardour and zeal, impressed upon the mind of Parsi cricketers the necessity of constant and arduous practice, and religiously avoided selecting for representative matches players merely on their past reputation without regard to their present form, it would be hopeless to expect any great improvement in Parsi cricket. He hoped something would be done to achieve the desired result.

MOTOR ACEIDENT AT BANDRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

As a result, to a great extent of the very bad lighting of the Bandra roads a motor accident occurred which might have taken a very tragic turn, were it not for the presence of mind of the driver and the caution with which the car was being run.

On Wednesday there was a very heavy shower or rain in the evening, and the roads soon became as bad as ever. At about 9.30 p.m. two Parsi ladies Mrs. Avabai Benramji Baruchs and her daughter Miss Daunbai were passing the Turner Road when they were knocked down by a motor car belonging to a European gentleman residing at Pali Hill. The very moment the car collided with the ladies it was brought to a dead halt otherwise the consequence might have been very serious. The car moreover was being run with great caution; yet the ladies could not escape without some bad injuries. The gentleman immediately helped the ladies into the car and took them to their residence at Pali Road and Medical Assistance was also promptly procured by him.

The night it seems was a very dark night and the ladies were dressed in black. There was not a single municipal lamp burning at Turner Road. As a matter of fact scarcely any road at Bandra is properly lit, darkness being the order of the night.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT BANDRA.

On Saturday an inquest was held at the Bandra Station by Acting Sub-Inspector in charge Mr. Deorao Damodar of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, over the body of a Hindu of the Kansar caste named Nilkant Bhai, who was an assistant fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops.

The deceased while crossing the railway lines at about 9.30 p.m. on Friday, to get from the down to the up platform of the Bandra Station was run over by a train and killed on the spot.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

KARNATAK NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

The joint secretaries of the Karnatak non-Brahmin Conference write:—

The Karanatak non-Brahmin Conference will be held on the 27th and 28th instant at Hubli, district Dharwar. Sir Tyagarajachetti of Madras has accepted the invitation to preside over the Conference. All those non-Brahmins who will accept the creed of the Conference are requested to attend the conference Those who pay more than Rs. 25 by way of donations will be treated as donors to the conference.

The rates of fees for being a member of the Reception Committee will be a follow:—Rs. 25 for a 1st Class member. Rs. 10 for a 2nd Class member; Rs. 5 for a 3rd Class member; Rs. 2 for delegates. The visitors' fees will be as follow:

Rs. 5 for a 1st Class visitor; Rs. 2 for a 2nd Class visitor; Re. 1 for a 3rd Class visitor.

All communications as regards arrangements for boarding and lodging should be made to the Secretaries before the 20th instant.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TO-DAY'S SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, at 5-45 p.m., to-day. The following is the agenda of business:—

Election of three members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing University financial year.

Consideration of the University Budget for the year 1920-21. (A copy of the Budget was forwarded to every member of the Senate on the 12th April last.)

Assignment of new Fellows to Faculties.

A proposal to present an Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A proposal to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Right Honourable Lord Sinha of Raipur.

Consideration of an application, dated the 22nd January, 1920, from the Principal, Sarvajanik College, Surat, for an extension of the affiliation of the College to the standard of the B.A. Degree, and the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to make the local inquiry prescribed by the Indian Universities Act.

Consideration of an application, dated the 27th February, 1920, from the Director of Public Instruction, for the affiliation of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, as a full grade College teaching up to the standard of the B.A. Degree, and the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to make the local inquiry prescribed by the Indian Universities Act.

Amendment of the regulations regarding the award of Classes and Honours at the B.Sc. Examination.

Consideration of an offer of 5½ per cent. War Bonds (1928) of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000 from Mrs. Laxumibai Shamrao Mankar and Mr. Shamrao Dinanath Mankar for the foundation of a Gold Medal and a Scholarship in memory of their son and daughter, the late Mr. Dinanath Shamrao Mankar, L.E.E., and the late Miss Sokaribai Shamrao Mankar, B.A., to be awarded annually under certain conditions at the Matriculation and M.A. Examinations.

A proposal to enlarge the Committee appointed by the Senate to examine the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission.

A proposal to institute University Lectureship in Urdu, Kanarese, Medicine and Surgery.

Revised syllabuses of English for the First Year and Intermediate Arts Examinations.

A proposal to require candidates for th First Year and Intermediate Arts Examinations to pass in English Composition as distinct subject.

A proposal regarding the revision of the syllabus in Chemistry for the Intermediate Science Examination.

A proposal to make Ahmedabad and Karachi centres for holding the B.A. Degree Examination.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, to-day, immediately after the disposal of the above business, when the debate on item No. 3 of the Agenda paper, dated the 27th March, 1920, will be resumed. (Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's motion and Principal Paranjpye's amendment were under discussion when the Senate adjourned on the last occasion.)

THE PAPER CRISIS.

GOING FROM BAD TO WORSE.

The newsprint situation, says an English contemporary, seems to be going from bad to worse. Last November the price per ton in Scandinavia of mechanical pulp was 120 kronen, or £5 10s. To-day it is 330 kronen, £15. So far as can be discovered, there is nothing to prevent the Scandinavian association that virtually controls the market from raising the price to 600, or even 900 kronen unless something is done quickly to take the monopoly out of their hands. Meanwhile the profits made by the exporters are vast. The position of the importer becomes steadily more difficult and the position in the paper trade at home more and more acute. Not until the supply of mechanical wood pulp is enormously increased will the position become easier, and the view held in the trade is that that can be accomplished only by the consumer building his own mills and producing the pulp himself. Where is he to do it Only a fraction of the resources of Canada have been tapped yet. The vast region lying between Hamilton Inlet and Lake St. John holds a supply of the right sort of timber, waiting only to be used and sufficient to supply the requirements of the country for years to come. Mills laid down to-day could be working in eighteen months. There is a widespread belief that the machinery used for producing what is technically known as "mechanical pulp," the basis of the papers most widely used, is costly and difficult to establish. The reverse is the fact. Such a mill is housed in a mere shack of a building of which all that is required is that it should provide protection from weather. The mechanical plant consists almost wholly of turbines and grindstones. What is essential is water power. Such a factory can produce 500 tons of pulp a day.

WITHDRAWAL FROM TABRIZ AND RESHT.

PERTURBATION CAUSED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

The "Pioneer's" Baghdad correspondent wires under the date 11th June. Some perturbation has been caused by the withdrawal of our detachments from Tabriz and Resht. Our position elsewhere in Persia has, however, been strongly reinforced and the military situation is not such as to justify any alarm. Large caravans of goods continue to move up-country. Monsieur Belaiger, lately Russian Minister at Teheran, has reached Baghdad on his way to Paris. A number of British officials have recently passed through Baghdad to join the Persian Ministers of Finance, Public Works, etc., as advisers. Some alarm has been caused at Koweit by the rumoured advance of Akheran adherents of a Bensand but the events have proved that the fears of the townspeople were unfounded.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

A War Office official summary says:—In Syria the French are continuing punitive operations in Southern areas with good results. Arab raids in the British zone have decreased.

In Mesopotamia a certain amount of unrest throughout the country continues. Our aeroplanes on the Upper Euphrates bombed on 400 Arabs assembled on the frontier. In the Mosul area the Kurds raided a village murdering some local levies. The police post has been disarmed and a railway gang molested.

In Persia it is reported that the Russians are sending reinforcements to Enzeli. A British detachment from Resht arrived at Menjil on the 4th and 300 Bolsheviks from Enzeli occupied Resht afterwards.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

ENFORCED DELAY OF DEPARTURE.

There was, as might be expected, a crowded house at the Excelsior Theatre yesterday evening, when "Fair and Weemer" was reproduced. The full house laughed itself hoarse, and seldom have Mr. Daniel Frawley and his popular Company aroused such enthusiasm. Although the most laughable farce has been played half a dozen times in Bombay, there was a buoyant freshness about the performance yesterday which appealed to all.

At the fall of the curtain, Mr. Frawley appeared and apologetically explained that through the rough weather in the Arabian Sea, the boat which was to have taken the Company to Karachi to-day had arrived disabled, and that it would be some four days before the Company could fulfil its contract at Karachi. The Excelsior Theatre being vacant, Mr. Frawley would produce such favourites as "Scandal" on Monday, that is to-night; "The Man Who Came Back" on Tuesday; "It Pays to Advertise" on Wednesday; and "The Brat" on Thursday.

It is prefectly certain that Bombay theatre-goers will take full advantage of the loss of Karachi which happens to be Bombay's gain, for seldom have we been able to so enjoy such performances which have been supplied by the Frawley Company.

THE AMIR AND HINDUS.

The "Tribune" writes:—

According to the *Zamindar*, His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan has recently issued a Proclamation embodying the policy of his Government with regard to his Hindu subjects. It appears that the Amir sent for a number of representative Hindus and asked them to bring to his notice any grievances under which they might be labouring at the time. A representation summing up the main grievances was accordingly made, and after due consideration of this representation the Amir has issued the Proclamation referred to above and has not only ordered the removal of all the grievances alleged by the Hindus but has also on his own initiative abolished several other laws and customs which were of a discriminating character. Particular stress is laid on the observance of the principles of religious tolerance and equality as between Hindus and Muslims. The Proclamation breathes a spirit of broad-minded statesmanship and fairness which is worthy of the highest commendation. Not long ago, cow-sacrifice was prohibited in Afghanistan by a Royal decree. These several acts will not only bind his Hindu subjects closer to his throne and person but are bound to evoke feelings of profound gratitude among the Hindus in India also.

(Continued fro mcolumn 6.)

made no report, nothing was done by the Municipality.

The deceased couple had been living in that building on the second floor for ten years. On the day of the occurrence when a portion of the house gave way, the inmates left the house and when the deceased were about to leave the whole house collapsed burying them and another Mahomedan under the debris. The Fire Brigade men brought out the deceased and the Mahomedan. The deceased were found dead and the Mahomedan partly covered with debris but injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Mr. Burjorji Muncherji Nariman the Assistant Engineer of the Bombay Municipality further stated before the jury that there might be many rotten houses in Bombay about which they (Municipality) knew nothing.

The jury at the conclusion of the enquiries recorded that the death was caused by the deceased having been buried under the debris of a house which collapsed apparently because portions of it were in a decayed condition.

RAINS IN BOMBAY.

COLLAPSE OF FOUR STORIED BUILDING.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A COUPLE.

The storm which has been blowing over the city has been a fruitful cause of many accidents. Everywhere one can see trees fallen or uprooted, and many other signs of disturbance. So far there have been no serious accidents, except one on the morning of Saturday. On the Kennedy Seaface, the sea is one mass of huge, tumultuous waves and large masses of water are thrown inside the wall, and this has led to the transformation of the several Gymkhana grounds into temporary water reservoirs. From the Mahomedan Gymkhana to the ground that once belonged to the German Gymkhana it is one big stretch of water, with a bund here and there to mark the boundaries of the Gymkhanas. From near the Marine Lines Station to the Charni Road Station, the footpath on the seaface has become impassable, owing to the inroads of the sea and the spray which is thrown over a great distance. But there has been no rain, although the weather is cloudy and strong winds are blowing day and night.

4-STORIED HOUSE COLLAPSES.

On Saturday morning at about 9-30 a four-storied house on the Two Tanks Road came down with a crash, and a man and woman were buried underneath and killed. Only half the portion of the house has come down. The house belonged to a Mahomedan, Ahmed Haji Abdul, and was tenanted by Hindus numbering about 24. Some fifteen minutes before the accident, a warning came to the tenants when the latrines came down, and they fearing that something more serious might happen, removed themselves as soon as possible from the house, leaving their belongings behind them. Shivji Karson and his wife, aged about 30 and 17, respectively, were however, not satisfied, and after a time they entered the building with another Mahomedan to remove what they could of their household goods.

HUSBAND AND WIFE PERISH.

But, unfortunately, when they were inside the house it toppled down and burried them. Their neighbours, not seeing the couple coming out, at once communicated with the Fire Brigade authorities who hurried to the scene with their laskars and at once commenced removing the debris. The officers from Haines Road and Babula Tank and their men were the first to arrive at the place of the accident, and at about 10 a.m., they succeeded in finding the body of Shivji, and an hour after his wife's body. Both of them were dead.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The party did not give up the operations and after some time they heard the groans of a person from underneath the debris. When the earth was removed a man, Nijamat Wari was found still alive. He was removed to the hospital. His life was saved very miraculously. Fortunately for the man when the house came down a plank fell over him and on the plank a large quantity of loose earth, etc., fell, but though he was buried he was effectively protected by the plank. Nijamat Wari is a young, man aged about 25 and is a labourer. He has received severe injuries, but it is expected that he will pull through. No other bodies have yet been found, although the work of removing the debris has continued. The Commissioner of Police, with his Deputies and other officers was present on the scene to help in the rescue work.

DISASTER TO THE "IVY."

[FURTHER PARTICULARS.

In connection with the disaster attending to the s. s. Ivy on Thursday, a short report of which appeared in our Saturday issue, it is further understood that she had nine hundred souls, including the crew on board. When she came near the Colaba lighthouse, her course was considerably hampered by the high waves owing to the roughness of the sea, and then came a string wind and threatened her with immediate wreck.

A RESCUE BOAT.

A wireless message was at once sent to the Butcher's Islands for help, and the authorities there, sent a telephone message to the Inland Water Transport authorities at Bombay, who thereupon despatched a vessel for her rescue. But it was of no avail, as before it could approach the Ivy, she herself was encountered by the same wind forcing her to cast anchor at once. The Ivy was, however, brought in, but with the loss of all her life-boats and the navigating bridge.

RAIN STORM TRAGEDY.

"UNSAFE HOUSE."

On Saturday evening Mr. A. R. King, the local Coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of Shivji Karson, a shoe-maker and Gangabai, his wife, who were buried under the debris of a house at Bapty Road, which collapsed that morning. It appears that the house was a four-storied one all its floors, except the ground floor being wooden. Some portions of the house were in a decayed condition for a long time and as the landlord was living somewhere out of Bombay the tenants could not draw his attention to the matter. The landlord used to come to the house occasionally for rents. No complaint was made even to the Municipality about the unsafe condition of the house and the Municipal Engineer. Mr. Nariman giving evidence before the jury said it was left to the tenants and landlords to see to the safety of a house and if they

(Continued in column 5.)

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UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' MEETING,
under the anspices of
THE B. P. STUDENTS' FEDERATION
ON TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)
in the
Arya Bhavan Hall
To consider the Govt. order regarding
THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1920, instead of on the 5th instant, as previously notified.

By order of the Board,
K. T. ANKLESARIA,
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Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 14, 1920.

WANTED—JUSTICE.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer has broken silence for a second time, raising issues whose challenge should be taken up without delay. He condemns even the mild censure and apologetic gesture of the Hunter Report. He defends Dyer and his gang on the plea that their case has been prejudiced by the long delay in the publication of the "broad facts regarding the disturbances." He finds the composition of the Hunter Committee defective because the "minority was not impartial"! Finally he denies that there is any foundation for the suspicion that the authorities attempted to conceal or minimize the official doings in the Punjab. Throughout the agitation concerning the agony of the Punjab it has been clear that the responsibility for the excesses committed there rested firstly with Sir Michael O'Dwyer, his military associates and his colleagues; secondly, with Lord Chelmsford and the Government of India, and, thirdly, with the Secretary of State for India for his passive concurrence in the enormities whose knowledge he had persistently denied. We need not here discuss the culpability of a man who stands condemned and convicted out of his own mouth, for we regard it as a crime, which nothing can condone, for the perpetrator of an enormity to refuse blindly and wilfully to recognise his own misdeed. But the important point to note is that Sir Michael O'Dwyer in his letter to "The Times" has now thrown both the Secretary of State and the Government of India overboard in a fashion which those who have shielded him and paid high compliments to him are least likely to enjoy.

The Government of India, in regard to one of the most serious charges levelled against the authorities in the Punjab, namely, that relating to the administration of martial law,- excused themselves, by taking refuge in the fact that the irregularities arose owing to the inexperience of military officers called upon suddenly to cope with a serious emergency. The "Morning Post," now states that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter puts a new face on the controversy. "It shows that the Government of the Punjab on April 16th, 1919, proposed to the Government of India a scheme for keeping the administration of martial law under civil control in order to prevent the risk of injudicious action on the part of inexperienced military officers. The reply of the Indian Government was a blank refusal." But, if the Government of India thus receive a stab in the back from their once trusted colleague whom they have spared no pains to admire and applaud as well as support, what of the Secretary of State whose bland assurance of ignorance of last year's events in the Punjab obtained false sympathy for him from a deluded public? As early as the 1st May, 1919, a circular entitled: "The Mailed Fist in India" was issued over the signatures of Messrs. Lansbury, Smillie and Robert Williams, denouncing in adequate language the bombing and shooting of unarmed men and women—a circular which was promptly brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India. Questioned in the House of Commons Mr. Montagu, far from denying knowledge of the events then taking place in the Punjab, emphatically asserted that the said circular contained nothing but false statements and misrepresentations. However, by November Mr. Montagu had changed his tune and on one occasion stated in the House that he knew nothing of the happenings in the Punjab until he saw the reports in the papers. But what does Sir Michael O'Dwyer say now? That on June 30th, 1919, he interviewed Mr. Montagu and "fully discussed the outbreak at Amritsar and elsewhere and gave full information to Mr. Montagu, Lord Sinha, Sir Thomas Holderness and others at the India Office." Indeed the reputation of no man, who was connected, in direct or remote degree, with the terrible happenings in the Punjab, has been safe from condemnation, censure or exposure: and the end of all chapters in the art of what is euphemistically called diplomacy is undoubtedly a deplorable one.

But when Mr. Montagu did know the facts and was earnestly remonstrated with for his passivity he retorted: "I refuse to interfere with the discretion of the military authorities," thus tacitly assuming responsibility for their deeds; and in view of this it is strange to find him in his despatch on the Hunter Report firmly seated in judgment with no shadow of suspicion that he shares any responsibility "for all the acts done by those who derive authority through him, from the Crown, and Parliament." With all these facts in view the Hunter Committee's report is not to be dismissed as read, as inevitable, as something to be expected. In its attempt to white-wash everybody it serves as a monumental exposure of the unabashed and callous Imperialism which tries to excuse and extenuate the crimes committed under its aegis; but let not the British public divest itself of its responsibility or Parliament which, is discussing the report this week, forget the tradition of Burke and Hampden. It is announced that "The Star" has placarded the streets of London with posters containing this exhortation: "Impeach them." Let not the British public forget in its reckoning, for the redemption of its honour—as the same paper put it—and in the cause of humanity, any one of the sharers of responsibility for the Punjab crime from the highest to the veriest tyro among them. For the rest, the points emphasised by Sir Michael O'Dwyer in his letter hardly deserve notice and will certainly carry no conviction to the minds of those who are acquainted with the reign of terror for which the main responsibility lies on his head. It is not surprising that he should try to save his face by seeking to shift the burden as well as to earn "gratitude" from his countrymen for having averted "a great danger." The British public, however, knows something of the truth about the "services" that Sir Michael O'Dwyer has rendered to his country—services that have endangered the very fabric of British rule in India. It is now for the British public to avert this danger by doing the right and just thing by India.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN COCHIN.

Both the Nayar community and the Cochin Durbar are to be congratulated on the important and necessary piece of social legislation which has just been enacted in the State. The beneficent effects of the legislation will not be confined to the community in Cochin but are sure to extend before long to Nayars in British India and Travancore, where the need for reform has long been felt to be equally necessary. As is well-known, the Nayars have peculiar social customs, some of which have no parallel elsewhere in the world. Their marriage customs, especially, are a relic of the times when polyandry was freely practised in the community. The laws of inheritance and family management are, in consequence, shaped in conformunity with the demands of the peculiar relations between the sexes, which tradition has sanctioned as being quite moral, though some aspects may appear to our modern notions as being very peculiar and the reverse of proper. At present, polyandry, as such, has ceased to prevail among the Nayars, but the marriage bond is undoubtedly looser than is, perhaps, the case with any other community following the Hindu law of marriage and inheritance. Among Nayars, there are two forms of marriage, one known as the "Talikattu" and the other the "Sambandham". The former is compulsory and the latter is optional. Every Nayar girl undergoes the "Talikattu" form of marriage before she attains her age, a "tali" or neck ornament being tied round her neck at the ceremony. The curious thing about this ceremony is that the girl is not really married to the man who goes through the tali-tying ceremony with her—he is usually a Brahmin or perhaps a man of her own kindred—but, after the ceremony, he receives a present and departs, perhaps never to see the face of his so-called wife. The real marriage is performed after the girl comes of age and in many cases the choice of husband is made by the girl herself. This second marriage rite is known as the "Sambandham" (lit 'connection'), at which the only ceremony performed is the giving and receiving of a cloth with a few copper coins. If the marriage turns out to be a failure, the woman returns the cloth and the connection thereupon comes to an end. Though no other formality is considered necessary, under the communal law, to effect a divorce, of late the practice of notifying the fact to one's relatives and caste heads has come into vogue. But such a course is not absolutely necessary. After the divorce the woman is at liberty to form "Sambandham" once again.

It will be seen that there is nothing radically wrong about the "Sambandham" form of marriage, but what social reformers in the community have been trying to bring about is the legalisation of this marriage, so as to invest it with a monogamic character and prevent the abuse of the facilities for divorce which the caste rules sanction. In the Cochin legislation it is, therefore, provided that a person entering into a matrimonial alliance with a Nayar woman, whether he be a Brahman, Kshatriya or Nayar, is forbidden from marrying a second wife during the subsistence of marriage with the first wife. This is, no doubt, going a little further than what the customary Hindu Law provides, as the latter permits of polygamy in certain cases. But the Nayars would do well to adhere to strict monogamy and set an enlightened example to the rest of the Hindu community in this matter. As to divorce, while the existing right of the parties is recognised, the court granting the divorce is prohibited from going into the reasons for it. This restriction on the functions of the court has been imposed in deference, it is stated, to the feelings of the community. But it is likely that before long the community will feel the necessity of having the grounds of divorce properly investigated by a court of justice, However, this is a minor matter, which will adjust itself in course of time. Intimately connected with this is the custom of inheritance among the Nayars, which is known under the name of "Marumakatayam," and according to which it is not a man's son who inherits the paternal property, but the man's *sister's son*, whence the name. Such an unusual custom was bound to prevail in a community which has been so predominantly matriarchal as the Nayars. There are some other communities too in Malabar and South Canara which follow the "Marumakkatayam" law of inheritance. With divorce so easy, the family property had perforce to be made to descend through a more permanent channel than the shifty paternal one and consequently the line of succession has been through the mother rather than the father. With, however, the prospect of monogamy becoming the rule rather than the exception, both for men and women, the law of inheritance may have to be modified to suit the changed conditions of the future. For the present, legislation will not be able to do more than recognise the right of the children to a moiety of the self-acquired property of their father. This is what the Cochin legislation has done, in addition to recognising the right of the wife and children to maintenance.

The legalisation of *Sambandham* and the recognition of the right of the wife and children of such marriage to maintenance and a moiety of the self-acquired property of the husband and father, is a proud achievement to the credit of social reformers in Cochin. Attempts in this identical direction have been made from time to time in British India, but the results have been far from satisfactory. In the Malabar Marriage Act of 1896, it is provided that "when a *Sambandham* has been registered in the manner laid down, it shall have the incidence of a legal marriage; that is to say, the wife and children shall be entitled to maintenance by the husband, or father, respectively, and to succeed to half his self-acquired property, if he dies intestate; while the parties to such a *Sambandham* cannot register a second *Sambandham* during its continuance, that is, until it is determined by death or by a formal application for divorce in the Civil Courts." It will be seen that the Cochin legislation follows in the main the lines of this Act which was passed twenty-four years ago, but which has remained practically a dead letter owing to the reluctance of even educated Nayars to register their marriage and fetter their liberty to terminate the *Sambandham* at will. The number of *Sambandhams* registered under the Act since its enactment has been infinitesimally small. Perhaps the ingrained dislike of the Nayars to register the *Sambandhams* had not a little to do with the failure of the legislation in British India. If the Cochin legislation proves more acceptable to the community and succeeds in its object, Nayar leaders in British India and Travancore would do well to press for similar legislation for their own benefit.

Notes of the Day.

Europe from Day to Day.

The news is flashed on the wires of the resignation of three Ministries in Europe—the Italian, the Polish and the German. The Italian Ministry has resigned because it has no supporters left in the Chamber of Deputies owing to the bread crisis; The Polish ministry goes out over "the opposition to Government control and the sale of agricultural products" and the German because of the defeat of the Government at the polls. It is possible that Poland's war with Russia,—considering that Poland's currency is seriously depreciated, her credit poor, living terribly dear, commodities scarce, and the hobby of a huge war-adventure expensive—may have something to do with the disaster which has befallen Paderewski's Government. With Poland in chaos the situation of the border States in Eastern Europe, which are her war-allies, becomes equally grave. Especially is this true of the Ukraine where General Petliura has made blunder after blunder in choosing first one and then another help-mate in his wars with Bolshevik Russia. The end no one can foretell but the beginning is disastrous enough.

The New Experiment.

The Germans are at their wits' ends trying to solve the riddle of Parliamentary Government. Ever since the close balance of the Conservative and Liberal parties in the House of Commons after the 1911 Elections, the question has been asked as to what would happen to Parliamentary Government if such a balance ever became a reality. The fears expressed in England have been realised in Germany where it is being found difficult to form a clear majority for the Government out of the numerous amorphous parties which send so many adherents to the Reichstag. The latest suggestion is that Labour should share the Government with the representatives of parties "acting in a supervisory capacity." It is clear from this statement that, one way or another, whether by pressure from the Communists or from Syndicafists or Trade-Unionists, the bark of Parliamentary government is breaking up rapidly in Germany.

Tariff Reform.

Like the Bourbons, the "whole-hoggers" of the Birmingham school of tariff-reformers do not appear to have learnt or unlearnt anything from the war. The idea of the impracticability of drawing up a tariff to suit their ambitious programme does not seem to daunt them and the world will doubtless remain on tip-toe of interest to watch the mountain in labour. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the high priest of tariff reform, has been in full executive power for eighteen months, but we have seen how egregiously he has failed to carry into effect the wildcat schemes which are identified with his party. The modicum of a preferential tariff, to which he has temporarily committed his country, has no chance of being acquiesced into permanently by the British public. It will be swept off the board at the next general election, if indeed, the duties are not given up earlier, as France, America, Spain and other countries adversely affected are growing more and more restive. We have seen the fate of the Anti-Dumping Bill. The response outside the British Isles to the cry of "Imperial Preference" has been of a rather chilling character. What prospect, therefore, is there for the scheme of the "whole-hogging" politicians to commend itself to the enlightened British public? There was a time, indeed, when feelings ran high during the war, for talk of erecting trade barriers against this neutral or enemy country or that, but how futile all such talk was has become evident since the treaty with Germany was signed. Trade, whether with friend or foe, has become a matter of vital necessity for the whole of civilised mankind, and any country, petulantly remaining aloof from such healthy rivalry, will be only damaging her own interests.

The "Loyalist."

Seeing that Sir Umar Hyat was accorded the privilege of being heard in camera by the Hunter Committee and was thus at liberty to make any statements he liked, with out their being subjected to public criticism, it seems rather ungracious that he should charge the Hunter Committee with disregarding the evidence which the "really loyal" classes could have supplied it. "The agitator class was well represented by witnesses before the Committee, but the logal soldiers were not heard," says the Knight of Tiwana, unburdening his heart to a "Morning Post" reporter. Did not the Committee hear Sir Umar Hyat and is he not among the "loyal soldiers?". Sir Umar is a host in himself—at least that is how the Hunter Committee regarded him and he has no reason to complain that representatives of the "really loyal" class were not heard. We know for a fact that Sir Umar repeated before the Committee the official slogan of "an-India conspiracy," and was actively engaged in entertaining the Punjab autocrats with addresses of congratulation and garden parties after the atrocities of last year. The part he played in getting up the address to Sir M. O'Dwyer is well-known. In spite of all this, the Hunter Committee has been short-sighted enough not to recognise, with Sir Umar Hyat, that an all-India, or rather, world-wide, conspiracy was at work behind the disturbances of last year. We note that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, too, who entertains the same opinion, has failed in convincing the Committee. We have no means of verifying the statements of these two worthies, since all their evidence was given in camera. Both of them should demand, in the interests of truth, and the safety of India, that the evidence should be made public.

Shortage of Text-books.

Our Surat correspondent writes that students of primary schools have not been able to purchase their Gujerati Reader No. I from local booksellers, because the latter are not able to get a sufficient supply from Messrs. Macmillan Co. who, as the public are aware, are the publishers of these text-book. The present state of things is very serious as it is impossible for the students to learn their lessons without text-books and we fear some of them may not even be admitted in schools because they have no text-books. Are not Messrs. Macmillan and Co. bound under the contract to supply the number of text-books required? If, in no mal years, they make an amount of profit from this transaction, it is no excuse to say that they cannot suply books because the cost of paper and printing has gone up. If they cannot do so without loss they must ask Government to increase their contract rates. Will the Government inquire into the matter and will Messrs. Macmilan and Co. give some reasonable explanation to the public?

American Humour

"A man who could not speak any known tongue on arriving in New York was ordered to be deported; it is thought he may have been a representative of the League of Nations"—"Philadlphia North American."

"Whatever good conditions are in other parts of Europe, England will always have her Irish stew."—"Columbia Record."

"The Allies have occupied Constantinople. Fair Enough. Constantin ple will doubtless occupy the Allies for many years to come."—"Cleveland Press."

U. S. PRESIDENCY CAMPAIGN.

"NO MANDATE FOR ANY COUNTRY."

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

CHICAGO.—The Republican platform condemns the President asking Congress to empower the acceptance of a mandate for Armenia. The Platform says that the European quarels would necessitate the sending of 59,000 Americans to Armenia and an expenditure of 75 million dollars. The Republican Party will oppose the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia. Prohibition is not mentioned in the Republican Platform. Leaders, however, say that the plank regarding the maintenance of law and order is really a prohibition plank. Similarly, the Platform does not refer to Ireland. The proposal in this connection in drafting the sub-committee was rejected without dissent.

NEGRO ELECTED GEORGIA'S DELEGATE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

Much interest was aroused in the Republican Convention to-day, owing to the contest between a white and a Negoro for seat as delegate for Georgia. The delegation from Georgia decided in favour of the Negro by 12 votes to 3 and the Convention loudly applauded the result.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENCY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

The following delegates have been candidates for the Presidency:—General Leonard Wood formerly Chief of the Staff of American Army; Mr. Lowden, Governor of Illinois; Senator Hiram Johnson, formerly Governor of California; also Mr. Coolidge, Governor of Massachussetts.

TREATY PLANK ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

CHICAGO.—The Resolution Committee has adopted the treaty plank in the platform favouring adoption of a separate Peace resolution.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM'S PLANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

A Chicago message states that the Republican platform opposes the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations. It commends the Republican Senators for not ratifying the Treaty. It advocates an International Court of Justice and denounces Mr. Wilson for asking a mandate for Armenia. Finally, it pledges the coming Republican administration to such agreement as will meet the full duties of America to civilisation and humanity.

CONVENTION PLATFORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

A message from Chicago states that the Convention has adopted a Platform.

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

A later message states that the Republican Convention will sit until the Presidential candidate has been nominated. It may sit all night long. A resolution expressing irreparable loss caused by the death of Mr Roosevelt was adopted all standing.

BALLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

Chicago.—Third Ballot:—General Wood 303, Mr. Lowden 282 and Senator Johnson 148.

Fourth Ballot:—General Wood 314; Mr. Lowden 298, Senator Johnson 140. The Convention then adjourned until ten in the morning.

CONVENTION'S NOMINATIONS.

TUMULTUOUS SCENES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 11-39 p.m. June 13.

Chicago.—The Convention's nominations were accompanied by the usual tumultuous scenes. At the conclusion of the Mr. Allen's speech nominating General Wood thousands of coloured turkey feathers the badge of General Wood's supporters, were loosed from the ceiling covering the delegates. The demonstration, lasted for forty minutes. An ovation was accorded to Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt's sister, who seconded General Wood, being the first woman to perform that function in the national Convention.

The Republicn leaders are already speculating on the effect of the adoption of the League of Nations on the chances of the Party's success in November elections. It is pointed out that the Republicans favour an International Association providing for an instant general international conference when ver peace is threatened. The Republicans believe that the United States can participate in such a conference without compromising national independence or involving it in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which it is unable to judge.

ITALIANS IN ALBANIA AND VALONA.

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

Rome.—An authoritative statement with regard to the withdrawal of Italian garrisons in Albania to Valona, says that the incidents which have occurred are not serious, being merely minor encounters between the Italian troops and the irregulars.

It is admitted, however, that the Albanians are hostile to Italy, owing to Serbian and Greek agitation with regard to which Italy has made representations at Athens and Belgrade. The statement adds that Italy is determined to remain at Valona with possible restriction of the zone of occupation.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS LEAVE FOR VALONA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

Paris.—A Rome telegram says that Italian warships have left Brindisi for Valona.

ITALIAN REENFORCEMENTS TO ALBANIA.

SEAMEN'S OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

Rome.—Seamen are opposing the despatch of reinforcements to Albania. All newspapers forecast that Signor Giolitti will succeed Signor Nitti.

BRITAIN'S HOUSING SCHEME

DR. ADDISON'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

Dr. Addison, in a statement before the Parliamentary Housing Committee, said that at present ten thousand houses were being erected under a subsidy scheme, and all issues of housing bonds had been oversubscribed.

NEED FOR ANOTHER HOUSING BILL.

DR. ADDISON INTERVIEWED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

In the course of an interview, Dr. Addison said it would be necessary to introduce another housing bill empowering local authorities to take over unoccupied houses and enlarging the powers to prohibit luxury buildings. Housing schemes up to the present submitted to the Ministry, he said, exceeded ten thousand with a total of 360,000 houses.

INCREASE IN COAL PRICE.

DECISIONS OF CONFERENCE OF MINERS' FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

In consequence of the Government's decision to increase the price of coal, (see message dated May 10th), the Conference of Miners' Federation, today, decided to examine the data relating to the industry's finances with a view to formulating a demand for an increase in wages.

The Congress also demanded withdrawal of the troops from Ireland urging that a special Trades' Union Congress should be held for the purpose of determining the attitude of organised Labour towards the handling and production of war materials for Ireland and Poland.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

S. A. COMMISSION'S RAPATRIATION SCHEME.

MR. GANDHI'S CAUTION.

"DON'T GIVE AWAY A VALUABLE RIGHT."

"SUSPEND JUDGMENT TILL RECEIPT OF FULL SCHEME."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. M. K. Gandhi has issued the following to the press:—

With reference to the approval that seems to have been accorded to the scheme of repatriation said to have been recommended by the South African Commission and accepted by the Union Government, I would respectfully caution the public against accepting the proposed scheme. The public have not the Interim Report of the Commission. We do not know the conditions of repatriation. It seems to me, therefore, that it is most hazardous to venture any opinion at all on a scheme of which we have the most imperfect knowledge. Generally, it must be stated that any scheme of State repatriation must be looked upon with the gravest suspicion especially when the scheme is fathered by those who are uncompromisingly hostile to Indian aspirations.

Indians of South Africa are able to remain in that country because of their domicile. I very much fear that the proposed scheme will be found to involve forfeiture of domicile against the acceptance of repatriation money, that is, passage back to India, and, possibly, a trifling sum as pocket money. I am inclined to think that apart from everything else, such consideration will be wholly insufficient for giving away a valuable right. I would hardly call any such repatriation as purely voluntary.

This, however, is one of the many objections that may be advanced against the proposed repatriation. I have no doubt that the best thing is to suspend judgment till we have the full scheme before us for examination. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will take the public fully into its confidence before pronouncing upon the scheme.

FURTHER ADJOURNMENT OF SPA CONFERENCE.

DUE TO ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

Paris.—Newspapers are of opinion that owing to the Italian Cabinet crisis, a further adjournment of the Spa Conference is almost certain.

IRISH LABOUR PARTY'S FUND

MONEY FLOWING IN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

Money is flowing into the fund organised by the Irish Labour Party Trade Unionists for the possible munitions of war. The railwaymen throughout the country have offered a voluntary contribution of two and sixpence each.

MURDERED OFFICIALS' SURVIVORS.

GOVERNMENT'S AWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

The widow of Mr. Alan Bell, magistrate who was murdered in Dublin has been awarded £5,000. Commissioner Redmond's widow has been awarded £4,560 and his two daughters £2,000 each.

GERMANY'S REQUEST TO BRITAIN FOR CORN.

REFUSED BY MR. MCCURDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

The "Daily Mail" says that Mr. McCurdy has refused to supply corn to the German Mission, headed by Merz, that has been in London, but has offered to send bacon and mutton on certain terms.

COALS BILL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Govment Coals Bill has been completed and will be introduced into the Commons next week providing for the establishment of the Mines Department of the Board of Trade headed by the Secretary of Mines, who will be supported by an Advisory Committee composed of the coal-owners and miners and others concerned, including doctors, while subordinates committees we will be appointed to each pit.

TURKISH TREATY.

WILL IT BE REVISED?

"PROSPECT DISTINCTLY BETTER."

FRANCO-BRITISH OPINION CHANGING.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")
PARIS, June 10.

Mr. Mohamed Ali returned to Paris on the sixth instant on the invitation of the Committee National D'Etudes

Doctor Reachy, in charge of the Islamic Information Bureau addressing on the Peace Terms from the Turkish national view point made a closely reasoned speech supporting the arguments with a varied collection of figures.

Victor Berard, Senator, Publicist Freethinker, opposed in a violent speech betraying obvious prejudice.

A Greek pressed the Greek claims to Thrace and Smyrna, quoting Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the Delegation.

Mr. Mohamed Ali quoted the Premier's pledge covering Thrace and Smyrna. He said Mr. Lloyd George was a very clever man so was M. Venizelos; but it would take greater jugglery than even they were capable of to reconcile the statements of the 5th January, 1918, and 19th March, 1920, in the latter of which the population was declared "predominantly Greek" that was declared "predominantly Turkish" in the former. The speaker exposed the hollowness of the latter statistics, regarding which the Delegation's letter to the Premier's Secretary subjecting them to a close scrutiny asking for information that could reconcile the contradictory statements remained unanswered after more than two months.

Change of Opinion.

Victor Berard writing violently in "Ere Nouvelle" itself is a sign of the Delegation creating the necessary stir in the French political circles; other still clearer signs are discernible. Through meetings of different parties organised by or for the Delegation, particularly through numerous visits paid to important influential personages, a distinct definite change of opinion is taking place in the Press and Parliament. The French people are beginning to be greatly absorbed by the Turkish problem and to realise the defence of Islamic rights worthy of their support. They have now also a clearer idea regarding their own interests at stake and importance of their position as likely to be affected by the iniquitous terms offered to Turkey and consequent repercussions in the African Colonies as in the rest of the Muslim world. Those already acquainted with the factors of the situation favour the Delegation's claims others being gradually instructed.

Treaty to be Revised.

A remarkable article appeared in the Venezelist "Matin" written by M. Fribourg, Secretary, Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, strongly urging France to make peace with the Turkish nation. Inner information fully confirms the belief that the Treaty is certain to be revised, but small concessions are useless. Complete revision according to Delegation's claims is urged.

British Opinion changing.

The opinion in England also is undergoing a change. Faint, yet unmistakable, signs of Mr. Lloyd George's veering round again though Lord Curzon is obdurate are seen. The Northcliffe Press although never likely to confess the influence of India's firm support of the Khilafat on British opinin is opposing the Mesopotamian adventure. The country is unwilling to provide men and money for such gambles.

The Persian situation is affecting the Government's view.

The prospect of success is distinctly better.

EUROPEAN BREAD SHORTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

The "Daily Telegraph's" agricultural correspondent states that the forecasts of European bread shortage in 1921 are not justified by facts. The correspondent points out that recent reports from Canada and America are more encouraging than they were a month ago. He believes that American exports are equal to recent years. Winter-sown crops in Britain, Australia, Belgium and Egypt are progressing. The writer hopes that some Indian wheat will also be available.

SHORTAGE OF COTTON.

A WORLD DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

ZURICH.—The International Cotton Congress to-day, discussed a resolution which emphasised the world danger of shortage of cotton, pointing out that with the return to normal conditions the consumption of cotton would probably increase and, therefore, considerable extension of plantation was necessary. The resolution further expressed the hope that British and other Governments concerned would actively promote the development of plantations.

DANGEROUS DRUGS BILL.

COMMONS PASS SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

The Commons to-day, passed the second reading of the Dangerous Drugs Bill.

Major Baird stated that one of the reasons that Government was anxious regarding the bill was that British representatives in China and Japan had repeatedly referred to the disastrous effect of the morphia and cocaine traffic with China. Government hoped to be able to get the Japanese, Allie and Chinese friends to deal with this trade.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION TOTAL £ 2,718,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

It is officially stated that since January 1st, the claims for compensation for malicious destruction of property in Ireland total 2,718,000 sterling.

IMPERIAL ENTOMOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

PERMANENT BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

The final meeting of the Imperial Entomological Conference at which Viscount Lewis Harcourt presided, passed a resolution in favour of holding a similar Conference in London, every five years, and of the establishment of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology on a permanent basis, and recommending the Governments represented at the Conference to guarantee contributions and the provision of a total income of thirteen thousand sterling.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

WHY MARKET HAS "DEMORALISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The position at present does not appear to warrant favourable views. The Chinese export trade is at a standstill, and the trade balance dead against India does not encourage purchases by Indian bazaars. Moreover with a lower China exchange, the present stocks at Shanghai are unnecessarily large, and further London market is likely for a long time to have a substantial supply of melted continental coin. The fact that buying under the Pittman Act is likely to be dealt with in a half-hearted way, has caused lack of confidence which has demoralised the market.

It is difficult to see whence permanent steadying influences can be derived. The only real cure for the falling prices would be purchases for coinage or very heavy reduction in the price of silver, which would completely alter the basis of trade with the East or cause purchases for Indian bazaars.

CABLE ITEMS.

On June 10, Their Majesties held their first Court since 1914. It was a most brilliant function. They also recieved the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, the Maharajah of Jhalawar and Yuvarajah of Mysore.

The King, on the 11th instant, received the delegates of the Inter-Allied and Town-planning Congress, including Mr. C. H. Bompas and Mr. Dadachanji (India), and Mr. W. L. Ingles and Mr. R. W. Byrde (Ceylon).

The Postmaster-General announces that goods are no longer accepted by letter-post for North Persia and parcel-post with North Persia, has not yet been reopened.

According to the "Daily Mail," the Rockefeller Foundation has donated a million and a quarter sterling to the University College Medical School, London, for teaching research.

London, June 10th.—In memory of a son killed in the war Lord Rothermere has offered the Oxford University twenty thousand pounds for endowment of the Professorship of the United States history.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

NEED OF REORGANISATION.

Sir Leonard Rogers writes to the editor of "Nature":—

Sir,—I have only recently seen the article in "Nature" of February 19, and the correspondence so unanimously supporting the view that the present decentralised system of team work by experts in different branches of science in agricultural, forestry, and medical research institutes is greatly superior to the proposed centralisation in Orang Simla of each separate science—chemistry, botany etc.—under directors of research with autocratic powers to decide what each original worker in his branch throughout India shall investigate and publish; for it is clearly impossible in these days for one man to be sufficiently conversant with each special division of his science adequately to fulfil such a stupendous task. I desire to associate myself with that view, which may be illustrated by my experience in organising the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, shortly to be opened, for which I have just obtained endowments from two successful European and Parsi business men for a whole-time biochemist, in addition to two other chemists for the analysis of indigenous drugs and of food and water respectively, all three of whom will aid nine medical research investigators in team work at important medical problems under a medical director. Could anyone contend that these very specialised chemists would be better controlled by a purely chemical director a thousand miles away in Simla, who could know nothing of the medical problems they will investigate?

On the other hand, if the Government of India is to provide the large sums urgently required for the further development of scientific research in India, it will require some organisation to co-ordinate and report on the work it will be financing. May it not learn a lesson from the Medical Research Committee of eminent medical men of science which is wisely utilising the large sums supplied by the British Government in assisting the investigations of university and medical-school workers with established reputations and with a minimum amount of interference? A very similar and successful organisation was set up in India when the late Sir Pardey Lukis persuaded the Government of India to hand over five lakhs (some £50,000) a year to the Indian Research Association, administered by a governing body to administer the endowments of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine with an income of some £11,000 a year, which I have been fortunate enough to raise to provide both men and apparatus without the long delays, usually of several years' duration, involved in obtaining the sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State for new posts.

This plan has thus already proved its value and is capable of extension, while boards composed of a number of men of science of high standing will command much greater confidence than an autocratic director of research. The nucleus of such a body already exists in the Board of Scientific Control which meets twice a year in Delhi and Simla, and might with greater advantage hold its principal meeting coincidently with the Indian Science Congress in one of the large towns of research. At a meeting in Delhi in December 1918, I advocated in place of an autocratic director of medical research, that an inspector of research might be appointed, who would not attempt the invidious task of laying down what each research worker should investigate and publish, but would visit different research laboratories and consult with their respective directors or councils regarding the financial and other needs of the institutes, and help to co-ordinate the work in different parts of India to prevent waste through overlapping. The recent correspondence in "Nature" confirms me in that solution of the difficulty, and I venture to think that in some such ways as I have suggested the established advantages of the present decentralised system may be retained and strengthened by greater and more elastic financial aid, and be better co-ordinated, without introducing the highly objectionable autocratic and distant centralised control of the proposal now before the Indian Government to which you have directed such timely attention.

London, June 10th.—The results of the Government working of railways for the year ended March 31st show the Treasury liabilities of forty-one and a quarter millions.

London, June, 10th.—Montreal.—The details published regarding the new Canadian pulp and paper combine show that the timber holdings of the combine amount to ten thousand square miles and the output of the mills to 275,000 tons per annum.

A PRINTING STRIKE.

FORTNIGHT'S NOTICE.

TYPOGRAPHISTS REFUSE EMPLOYERS' OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

Following upon the ballot, the Typographical Association has refused the employers' offer of a ten shillings' increase in wages and a fortnight's notice of strike has been given. The association has a working membership of 26,000. All Machine-minders and compositors in England and Wales are affected.

LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

OTTAWA.—The Government bill, which was introduced at the instance of the Labour unions, abolishing deportations of British-born subjects guilty of sedition, has been rejected by the Senate by 30 votes to 17.

REMOVE THE COLOUR LINE!

ADMIT THE NEGRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

MONTREAL.—After a bitter debate the Federation of Labour passed a resolution requesting the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to eliminate the colour line from the Constitution and to give the Negro full membership.

RENNER RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

VIENNA.—Chancellor Renner has resigned with the Social Democratic members of the Coalition Government, owing to acute differences with the Christian Socialists who openly threatened to leave the Coalition.

EBERT QUIET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

BERLIN.—The "Lokalanzeiger" states that Ebert is not seeking re-election as President owin to opposition among his own party towards him.

CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

Cricket:—Gloster beat Warwick by 77 runs. Lancs beat Northants by innings and 86 runs. Yorks beat Cambridge by five wickets. Essex drew with Kent.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

Surrey beat Leicestershire at Leicester by an innings and 105 runs.

Sussex beat Worcestershire at Brighton by an innings and 281 runs.

GOLF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

In the final of the Amateur Gold Championship at Muirfield today, Cyril Tolley (Rye) beat Robert Gardner, formerly champion of America at the 37th hole.

In the ladies' Gold Championship at Sheringham, Miss Joyce Wethered (Worplesden) beat Miss Cecil Leitch (Carlisle) Holder by 2 up and 1 to play.

RESULT OF NEWBURY CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

The following is the result of the Newbury Cup:—

TANGIERS ..... First
GRANDCOURT ..... Second.
BRIDGEWATER ..... Third.

Ten ran. Won by neck; three lengths between the second and the third.

Betting:—5/2 against Tangiers; 6/1 against Grandcourt; 100/9 against Bridgewater.

TENNIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

Arnhem.—In the first tie of the Davis Cup, Winslow (South Africa) beat Van Lennep (Holland) 6—3, 6—4, 6—4, Diemer Kool (Holland) beat Raymond (South Africa) 6—3, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

Official and Personal.

Mr. V. M. Moray, President of the Malvan Municipality is to stand for election to the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Mahrattas in the Ratnagiri District.

We understand that Shapurji Broacha's condition was the same as on the previous day, no improvement being marked.

The Hon Mr. D. V. Belvi, LL.B., who has been an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council for more than nine years, intends to stand as a candidate for election to the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Joseph Baptista is a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council as a representive of the University of Bombay on behalf of the Congress Democratic Party.

"INDIA AT CROSSWAYS."

LORD MESTON ON REFORMS.

"MORE MOMENTOUS THAN RUSSIAN REVOLUTION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

Lord Meston, delivering a Rede lecture at Cambridge on "India at the Crossways" said that the change in the Indian constitution might have consequences more momentous than the Russian Revolution on the new map of Europe. He emphasised how little India as a nation was prepared to plunge into democratic institutions. He described the coming change as Runnymede, Cromwellian Commonwealth and Reform Act of 1832, all telescoped into the comparatively short period of fifty years.

HUNTER REPORT.

OXFORD UNION'S WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 13.

The Oxford Union, by 130 votes to 121 has adopted a motion welcoming the officia condemnation of the authorities' methods in the recent Punjab riots.

TRUTH ABOUT RESHT.

"BRITISH GARRISON MOVES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law discredited the Bolshevik wireless claiming reverse to the British forces at Resht. He was confident that it was without foundation, and said that the report was probably based on the fact that some time ago, in pursuance of a policy of limiting our commitments as far as possible, we moved a very small British garrison from Resht. He was of opinion that that was the sole foundation for the wireless.

ARABS' ATTACKS REPULSED.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BAGDAD, June 11.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

A communiqué issued here says:—Several attacks were made on June 9th on convoys between Shergat and Mosul, but all were repulsed with very serious losses to the Arabs who formed attacking parties.

In one case, a hundred Arabs were killed near Hammam Ali, with practically no loss on our side. Near Qaiyarah, a raiding party of three hundred Arabs was encountered by our cavalry, and left thirty-five dead on the field. Others were killed by our armoured cars. Other minor attacks were successfully dealt with and no further attacks on convoys have since been reported.

A punitive column has reached Telafa and engaged in a punitive action.

BRITAIN AND MIDDLE EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Myers, Mr. Lloyd George stated that matters of common interest with regard to the new British spheres of influence in the Middle East were discussed by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Eastern Affairs presided over by the Foreign Secretary.

BOLSHEVIST DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

WARSAW.—It is officially announced that despite the arrival of enemy reinforcements the battle of Beresina has resulted in the defeat of the Bolshevists. The Poles on June 9th advancing to attack expelled the enemy from his positions beyond the river Ebuta taking 600 prisoners.

LENIN'S MESSAGE.

CONDEMNATION OF ALLIED GOVTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

Mr. Turner, a member of the Labour Delegation who has returned from Russia and who was accompanied by Mr. Shaw, M.P., brought a message from Lenin referring to the "robber governments of the Allies and bandits of capitalist states." Lenin, however, confesses that many delegates who have just visited Russia are hostile to the Soviet system.

SR. GIOLITTI INVITED TO FORM CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. June 13.

A message from Rome states that the King has requested Sr. Giolitti to form a cabinet.

POLITICAL FREEMASONRY.

MR. GANDHI ON HUNTER REPORT.

M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Freemasonry is a secret brotherhood which has more by its secret and iron rules than by its service to humanity obtained a hold upon some of the best minds. Simlarly, there seems to be some secret code of conduct governing the official class in India before which the flower of the great British nation fall prostrate and unconsciously become instruments of injustice which as private individuals they would be ashamed of perpetrating. In no other way is it possible for one to understand the majority report of the Hunter Committee, the despatch of the Government of India and the reply thereto of the Secretary of State for India Inspite of the energetic protests of a section of the Press to the personnel of the committee, it might be said that on the whole the public were prepared to trust it especially as it contained three Indian members who could fairly be claimed to be independent. The first rude shock to this confidence was delivered by the refusal of Lord Hunter's committee to accept the very moderate and reasonable demand of the Congress Committee that the imprisoned Punjab leaders might be allowed to appear beore it to instruct counsel. Any doubt that might have been left in the mind of any person has been dispelled by the report of the majority of that committee. The result has justified the attitude of the Congress Committee. The evidence collected by it shows what Lord Hunter's committee purposely denied itself.

"AN OASIS IN A DESERT."

The minority report stands out like an oasis in a desert. The Indian members deserve the congratulation of their countrymen for having dared to do their duty in the face of heavy odds. I wish that they had refused to associate themselves even in a modified manner with the condemnation of the civil disobedience form of Satyagrah The defiant spirit of the Delhi mob on the 30th March can hardly be used for condemning a great spiritual movement which is admittedly and manifestly intended to restrain the violent tendencies of mobs and to replace criminal lawlessness by civil disobedience of authohity, when it has forfeited all title to respect. On the 30th March civil disobedience had not even been started. Almost every great popular demonstration has been hitherto attended al the world over by a certain amount of lawlessness. The demonstrations of 30th March and 6th April could have been held under any other aegis as under that of Satyagrah. I hold that without th advent of the spirit of civility and orderliness, the disobedience would have taken much more violent form than it did even at Delhi. It was only the wonderfully quick acceptance by the people, of the principle of Satyagraha that effectively checked th spread of violence throughout the length and breadth of India. And even to-day it is not the memory of the black barbarity of General Dyer that is keeping the undoubted restlessness among the people from breaking fortn into violence. The hold that Satyagraha has gained on the people—it may be even against their will—is curbing he forces of disorder and violence. But I must not detain the reader on a defence of Satyagraha against unjust attacks. If it has gained a foothold in India, it will survive much fiercer attacks than the one made by the majority of the Hunter Committee and somewhat supported by the minority. Had the majority report been defective only in this direction and correct in every other there would have been nothing but praise for it. After all Satyagrah is a new experiment in political field. And a hasty attributing to it of any popular disorder would have been pardonable.

The universally pronounced adverse judgment upon the report and the despatches rests upon far more painful reverence. Look at the manifestly laboured defence of every official act of inhumanity except where condemnation could not be avoided through the impudent admissions made by the actors themselves; look at the special pleading introduced to defend General Dyer even against himself; look at the vain glorification of Sir Michael O'Dwyer although it was his spirit that actuated evety act of criminality on the part of the subordinates look at the deliberate refusal to examine his wild career before the events of April. His acts were an open book of which the committee ought to have taken judicial notice. Instead of accepting everything that the officials had to say, the Committee's obvious duty was to tax itself to find out the real cause of the disorders. It ought to have gone out of its way to search out the inwardness of the events. Instead of patiently going behind the hard crust of official documents, the Committee allowed itself to be guided with criminal laziness by mere official evidence. The report and the despatches, in my humble opinion, constitute an attempt to condone official lawlessness. The cautious and half-hearted condemnaton pronounced upon General Dyer's massare and the notorious crawling order only depens the disappointment of the reader as he goes through page after page of thinly disguised official whitewash. I need, howevr scarcely attempt any elaborate examinatn of the report or the despatches which have been so justly censured by the whole national press whether of the moderate or the extremist hue.

A GREAT SCANDAL.

The point to consider is how to break don this secret—be the secrecy ever so unconscious—conspiracy to uphold official inquity. A scandal of this magnitude cannot be tolerad by the nation, if it is to preserve its self-respect and become a free partner in the Empire. The All India Congress Commitee has resolved upon convening a special sessn of the Congress for the purpose of considering, among other things, the situation arising from the report. In my opinion the time has arrived when we must cease to rly upon mere petitions to Parliament for effective action. Petitions will have value, when the nation has behind it the power to enforce its will. What power then have we? When we are firmly of opinion that grave wrong has been done us and when after an appeal to the highest authority we fail to secure redress, there must be some power available to us for undoing the wrong. It is true that in the vast majority of cases it is the duty of a subject to submit to wrongs on failure of the usual procedure, so long as they do not affect his vital being. But every nation and every individual has the right, and it is their duty, to rise against an intolerable wrong. I do not believe in armed risings. They are a remedy worse than the disease sought to be cured. They are a token of the spirit of revenge and impatience and anger. The method of violence cannot do good in the long run. Witness the effect of the armed rising of the allied powers against Germany. Have they not become even like the Germans, as the latter have been depicted to us by them?

We have a better method. Unlike that of violence it certainly involves the exercise of restraint and patience; but it requires also resoluteness of will. This method is to refuse to be party to the wrong. No tyrant has ever yet succeded in his purpose without carrying the victim with him, it may be, as it often is, by force. Most people choose rather to yield to the will of the tyrant than to suffer for the consequence of resistance. Hence does terrorism form part of the stock-in-trade of the tyrant. But we have instances in history where terrorism has failed to impose the terrorist's will upon his victim India has the choice before her now. If then the acts of the Punjab Government be an insufferable wrong, if the report of Lord Hunter's Committee and the two despatches be a greater wrong by reason of their grievous condonation of these acts, it is clear that we must refuse to submit to this official violence. Appeal to the Parliament by all means if necessary, but if the Parliament fails us and if we are worthy to call ourselves a nation, we must refuse to uphold the Government by withdrawing co-operation from it.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 13.

The storm in Kathiawar moved only some fifty miles eastward since yesterday morning and has weakened slightly. Communication with Kathiawar itself is completely interrupted. Normal monsoon conditions prevailed in Burma and along the coast of the Peninsula.

The temperature is much below normal in the Punjab and Gujrat. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Behar, West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East United Provinces, Baluchistan, South-East Madras and on North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Moulmein one and half inches, Tavoy two, Kyaukpyu four, Akyab and Myitkynia one, Silchar two, Shillong and Chaibassa three, Lucknow, Jaipur and Dessa one, Surat four, Ratnagiri and Karwar one, Mercara, Mangalore, and Cochin two, Calicut six, Trivandrum one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Assam.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We wrote in our letter of the 10th instant, regarding the order passed by the Government, approving of the proposals of the Dean of the Grant Medical College, that "it is surprising to see the University not even formally consulted in the matter."

From the interviews, however, that we have been able to hold, during the past two days, with some of the prominent citizens connected with the University, we gather that these proposals had been put before the Syndicate some time ago, and that the Syndicate had then given a conditional consent that the proposals should come into force if the Government fits up the proposed new College or Colleges immediately. We are also informed that the University exercises only an indirect control over the Grant Medical College unlike the Arts Colleges.

Now since action has been taken or is being taken according to the proposals without the condition mentioned above being fulfilled, we are glad to know, that some members of the Syndicate have already made a move against it. We are sure the students will be grateful to these gentlemen for being so keenly alive to their interests.

It is, however, necessary that the students should separately place their grievances before the authorities in a constructive form, and we have no doubt the representatives who will be appointed at the students' meeting on the 15th instant, will be given all proper facilities by the authorities concerned to carry out this object.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. RANE,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
B. P. Students' Federation,
Bombay Branch.

Bombay, June 13.

EX-KAISER'S YACHTS.

METEOR IV. AND METEOR V. FOR SALE.

The ex-Kaiser's racing yachts Meteor IV. and Meteor V. are advertised for sale by Andrew Blom, agent, at Sevenborg, Denmark writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail." Delivery is stipulated to be made in Scandinavian waters. The prices asked are £60,000 and £70,000 respectively.

Meteor IV is described as American built, and is understood to be the vessel launched here in 1902 as Meteor III, sponsored by Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, then Miss Alice Roosevelt. The launching was witnessed by Prince Henry of Prussia.

Meteor V is described as "never used." It was launched at Kiel in 1914.

'RESERVED FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS."

PETITION TO VICEROY.

The following is a copy of a petition sent to his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council by Mr. V. V. Oak, Dadar, asking for stopping the practice of reserving compartments for Europeans and Eurasians by Indian Railway Companies:—

May it please Your Excellency,

I respectfully beg leave to place before Your Excellency the following few lines and trust that proper attention will be paid to the same.

In a recent Law-Case appearing in the "Times of India", dated the 9th of February, 1920, on page 10, under the heading of "An Interesting Case", the High Court Judge of Allahabad, while dismissing an appeal, is reported to have said as follows:—

"If any citizen of the country found it a matter for objection his remedy lay in moving the Governor-General-in-Council and the Railway Commission referred to in Chapter V of the Act, and he had certainly not been left to work out the remedy for himself by a deliberate breach of the rule such as to bring his action within the scope of Section 109, clause (i) of the Act."

This petition is, therefore, sent in accordance with the above-referred remarks and I trust that Your Excellency, representing the 30 millions and odd of the population of this big Continent, will redress this most insulting and humiliating grievance of Indians.

Reforms or no Reforms, such kind of treatment offered to us in our own country, is simply adding insult to injury. It is on the question of "principle" that we are fighting for and in winning our battle we will be winning our lost prestige. No sane Indian would concur with the above-referred learned judge who refuses to believe this preferential treatment shown to this favoured community as "a race question or a question showing preference to a community", but he regards this as a "matter of general convenience." Commenting upon this the "Bombay Chronicle" rightly observed in its issue of 10th February, 1920, in an Editorial Note headed "The Real Convenience" as follows:—

"The question whether the Railway administration is justified in reserving third class compartments for Europeans and Eurasians, came for decision in the Allahabad High Court, which held that it was legitimate and did not involve the show of racial preference. Their Lordships were at pains to demonstrate that it was all a practice of convenience. The ruling of their Lordships may be right or wrong, but the reflection that it is only a healthy provision of convenience, misunderstood by Indians, is certainly wrong. Convenience for whom? For Europeans and Eurasians who get ample accommodation for their number, and, in case of pressure, obtain further accommodation through the good offices of their brethren in railway employment. . . . The space they secure of the total accommodation of the train, is not in proportion to their rights as members of the general travelling public. Every passenger who stretches himself out on the benches of the reserved compartment, thinks differently from the Allahabad High Court and knows well that the provision saves him from the third class hell. There is undoubtedly convenience in the idea, but all the convenience is given to those who would enjoy it on the basis of kinship: *all other explanations are camouflage.* (Italics are mine.) If it were a case of convenience on the principle of communal compartments, the practice would not have stopped with Europeans and Eurasians, but would have extended to other communities as well. Everyone who travels in the reserved compartment, knows better than the Allahabad High Court."

This long quotation speaks for itself. The Railway Act allows reservation of a compartment, nay, makes it obligatory for women only, and certainly this favoured class cannot be said to contain women only, and hence the reasons that led for having a clause of compulsory reservation of a compartment for women, cannot be applied in this case. In fact, this shameless practice is quite contrary to both the spirit and the letter of Section 42, clause (2) of the Railway Act. We are hearing a good deal of the so-called happiness and what not, that is in store for us in the near future, but allow me to add respectfully that the tan of Reforms and Reconstruction . . . in no way change the opinions of ordinary men in the street like . . . who do believe that racial preference is often shown by the powers that be, even in India. However unpalatable this statement might appear we must call a spade a spade.

REMEDY OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

Re. the contention of certain people that this favoured class finds it practically impossible to travel with the poor third class passenger on account of his "shabby habits" etc., I would suggest to them to travel in II Class and if they are too poor for that they must be prepared to suffer their lot along with the rest of the third class passengers. All Indian newspapers worth the name have condemned this practice and the time has now arrived when the growing consciousness of the people to realise the meaning of this shameless practice, illegal and annoying, would be no longer tolerated at least in the same submissive manner in which it had been up to now. I think it needless to expatiate on the rationalism of your removing this grievance, as I am fully aware that you will not fail to realise the mischief it is causing. If this shameless practice is allowed to be continued by Your Excellency's Government in spite of the protests that are being raised in all quarters, I am afraid we shall have to adopt the only means left in our hands and, i.e., Passive Resistance. If we are thus insulted in our own country there is nothing to wonder at the bad treatment that is offered to us in British East Africa and elsewhere. Of course, there are one thousand and one grievances of ours, but on account of certain reasons this particular grievance has come to the forefront. I think I have exceeded the normal limits of a short petition and so, I close it, in anticipation of Your Excellency's favourable decision, to remain,

Your Excellency's always obedient servant,
(Sd.) VISHNU V. OAK.

Agiary Compound,
Dadar, June 14, 1920.

LABOUR UNREST.

THE SPECULATOR'S GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Joshi's article on "Labour Unrest" I have no hesitation in saying that the last mill strike was not engineered by any agitator or instigator. The only instigator was the wolf at the door. But another instigator has now appeared on the scene and that is some speculator on the Share Bazaar, who has started the rumour and sent an anonymous letter or letters in the hope of causing a strike or at least causing sufficient alarm to force the quotations on the stock exchange to a lower level. Upon hearing these rumours some of us who are in touch with some leading spirits made inquiries and found there was no real foundation for the rumours. I therefore advised that no public meeting of the mill-workers should be held to ascertain grievances or anything of the kind as such a procedure was calculated to help the speculator in his design. I am anxious that there should be no strike at all till the men are first thoroughly organised. Only then is there any chance of a fair fight, especially as millowners have persuaded themselves, like Mr. Joshi, that "the success of the strike must have given encouragement to try again"; "that going on strike tends to become a habit", and "that one strike makes the next easier." All this is absolute nonsense. I know the sufferings and sacrifices which these poor humble citizens made on the last occasion to obtain their demands.

Some were killed, some were wounded and among them a woman, some were imprisoned, many were starved, and almost all went without more than one meal a day, or rather half a meal a day. God knows that the strike is an agony and ordeal no worker would undergo without being driven to it by desperation. I cannot help resenting this nonsense about "Habit" and "Try again." These are just the pretexts of all employers to crush the spirit of the labourers and break the back of the strikers as a weapon of economic warfare.

Of course there is discontent. It has existed since the day they resumed work in sorrow and disappointment. This must be attributed chiefly to the unfortunate mistake H. E. the Governor made in not convening a meeting of the representatives of millowners and mill-hands before arriving at a settlement of the terms of resumption with the millowners. The second mistake was that the announcement of the terms of settlement was not made through proper channels. If I may say so "it was not properly stage-managed." Some people heard of it and they went about proclaiming and shouting "victory, victory", when there was no victory. The men who proclaimed did not inspire confidence. The men could not believe that the Governor would make them the channel of communication. The result was refusal to accept the terms. I endeavoured my utmost to induce them to accept the terms in deference to the Governor's intervention and settlement. But I soon discovered there were forces at work dissuading them to do so, and even making allegations against me of being bought over. My experience convinces me that all who were working for the men were animated by a real wish to help them. But these very well-wishers looked askance at one another. Some wanted to make the men believe that they were "the benefactors", while the others were false friends and emissaries of political agitators bent on their own aggrandisement. The men too were divided in opinion. They trusted some and distrusted others as the emissaries of the police, or of the millowners. Among the latter they put the Social Service League. The only reason assigned for distrusting the Social Service League was that they received contributions from millowners for rendering the social service they did. I do not think there is the slightest justification for distrusting them, but the suspicion is not unnatural. The lesson the last strike teaches is that organisation and discipline are absolutely indispensable. Each mill ought to form a Union. These Unions may be federated into a central federation. This is the object of the United Textile Trades Union. It would be well if Government were to depute a special officer to enable the men to form these Unions. Once a Union is formed they can have shops supplying their daily wants on the system of co-operation at minimum cost. One gentleman has offered me sufficient capital to open a store for the men in the neighbourhood of their mill when a Union is formed and is in fair working order. Some of us are labouring in this field. But there can be little doubt that the men will not get all they deserve without legislation to compel millowners and municipality to discharge their duties to the mill-workers. The former must recognise the right of the worker to a share in their profits in prosperous years. Nothing contributes to discontent so much as the knowledge that the millowners are making fabulous fortunes on the labour of the mill-hands. It is difficult to say what causes greater discontent, Dame Fortune or Master Renard. The only remedy is the recognition of the divine rights of labour by goodwill or good law.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, June 12.

FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

ITALIAN CHAMBER.

A TURBULENT SITTING.

BREAD DECREE RESCINDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON June 10
Recd. 0-30 a.m. June 12

Rome.—Speaking in the Chamber, Signor Nitti announced that the recent decree raising the price of bread had been rescinded. He added that the Cabinet had resigned in consequence of the Parliamentary situation, seeing that every party in the House opposed the decree which Government had sanctioned with a view to preventing loss of eight thousand million lire annually through the bread subsidy.

Signor Orlando, President of the Chamber has also resigned.

The sitting of Chamber was very short but most turbulent. Signor Nitti who was frequently interrupted intimated that the Ministers would continue to conduct current business.

A Socialist speaker claimed that the rescinding of the decree was a triumph for official Socialists and recriminations ensued which led to tumults and fisticuffs. The Chambe thereupon adjourned indefinitely.

VOTE FOR INDIA OFFICE TO BE TAKEN.

MR. B NAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., June 13.

Announcing in the House of Commons, the postponement of the discussion on the Hunter Report, Mr. Bonar Law said that the vote for the India Office would be taken as early as possible. He hoped next week.

Replying to Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Bonar Law agreed that there must be no unreasonable delay. He promised that there should be none on the part of the Army Council but said that Dyer must be given a reasonable time to state his case. Mr. Bonar Law added that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Montagu and gave assurance that the Army Council would come to a decision very few days after the Dyer's statement had been received.

Replying to Mr. Billing who asked whether the House would see Dyer's statement prior to debate Mr. Bonar Law said he did not think it was usual for a statement to the Army Council to be published.

COMMONS' DEBATE ON DYER.

JUNE 16TH PROVISIONALLY RESERVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., June 12.

June 16th in the House of Commons has been provisionally reserved for the Dyer discussion.

DEBATE ON DYER IN LORDS.

DATE NOT YET FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10
Recd. 1-50 a.m. June 13.

In the House of Lords Lord Middleton suggested that discussion with regard to Dyer should be held on June 21st.

Lord Curzon agreed that there should be early discussion but said it was undesirable and unfair to have discussion while the matter was before the Army Council. He promised to fix the date, when he was better informed as to when the Army Council would arrive at decision.

LORD ALLENBY'S VISIT TO PALESTINE.

SITUATION ON FRONTIER CALMING DOWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 12.

"The Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—Lord and Lady Allenby have just returned from a visit to Palestine where they visited most of the outlying districts and where his Lordship conferred with the authorities on the situation. Things appear to be calming down on the frontier and it is understood that King Faisal who is in no way responsible for the hostile acts committted against the French and British zones has given orders for immediate arrest and punishment of ring leaders. It is stated on reliable authority that the real reason why the Emir has refused to accept invitation of the Allied Governments to go to Europe and confer with them on the Syrian situation is because he fears that during his absence troubles will break out and he knows that only his presence in Damascus can hold the balance between the moderate and the extremist elements amongst his followers.

RESIGNATION OF POLISH MINISTRY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 12.

Warsaw.—The Polish Ministry has resigned owing to the opposition to Government control and sale of agricultural products.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

ACCEPTANCE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS' FORMULA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., June 13.

Chicago.—The Sub-Committee of the Republican Convention drafting a platform has adopted a plank reciting Republican achievements despite "unconstitutional and dictatorial" acts of President Wilson. The Committee has decided not to discuss prohibition in the platform. The Convention has accepted the League of Nations formula drafted by Senator Root as a basis of compromise. Despite threats of the irreconcilables to leave the party unless the League is turned down, the Sub-Committee which is endeavouring to find a basis of compromise with a view to consolidating the party is making progress and complete agreement is imminent.

Senator Root's compromise provides for a new agreement with other nations including a tribunal for settlement of international disputes. Senator Borah described it as establishing three principles for which the irreconcilables had contended, namely, the omission of the ratification pledge, commendation of the Senate's refusal to ratify the treaty and also that any League of Nations must accord with the ideas of George Washington.

Senator Hiram Johnson declared that the first assault of internationalism and international bankers on the Republican party had been met and defeated.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S CANDIDACY FAVOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 13

Chicago.—Betting inclines to favour Senator Hiram Johnson's Candidacy, although the Republican Convention has given no sign as to the candidate upon whom the choice will fall. Meanwhile the Committee is engaged in framing a Republican platform, the League of Nations remaining the centre of speculatio..

RATIONING OF SUGAR IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., June 12.

Washington.—From June 21st hotels and restaurants throughout the country will be rationed for sugar as in war time.

THE LEAGUE ISSUE.

HEATED DEBATES IN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 1-50 a.m. June 13.

Chicago.—The question of the League of Nations is leading to most heated debates in the Sub-Committee drafting a platform between the group favouring a mild reservation led by ex-Senator Crane and the group opposing the League under Senator Borah and Senator Lodge is using his influence in the endeavour to effect a compromise, but the differences have culminated in a threat of the irreconcilables to leave the party unless it declares flatly against the League. Thus the League issue has become the foremost question in the Convention, not excepting even presidential nominations.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

STARTED BY MR. J. MEHTA IN UMBERGAON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
UMBERGAON, June 11.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opened an election campaign in Umbergaon by delivering an address on the New Council at a public meeting presided over by Mr. Kerulker, a leading Jamindar. Representatives from neighbouring places attended. Mr. Mehta emphasized the necessity of the Permanent Settlement of Land Revennue. He pointed out land-tax in Britain was four annas per head while in didature for the new Council.

On Mr. Mehta's proposal a Branch of the Indian Home Rule League was started.

On the proposal of Mr. Sanjamvala, president of the Local Board the meeting unanimously resolved to support Mr Mehta's candidature for the new Council. On Mr. Mehta's proposal a Branch of the Indian Home Rule League was started.

BOXING CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 10.

In the twenty rounds boxing contest at Olympia for the welter weight championship of Britain Kid Lewis beat Johny Basham the latter's seconds throwing in towel to the end of the ninth round.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

APPRECIATION OF STAFFS' WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 12.

The Commander-in-Chief has expressed his appreciation of the services rendered to the Empire and to the army in the late war by the military and civilian staffs of the Ordnance factories and ordnance inspection section in India. Their work was of the highest value and reflects credit on the whole. It is the work of an inconspicuous nature and for this reason the Commander-in-Chief desires to make this special acknowledgment of it.

IRISH RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., June 12.

The Railway Company of Ireland, persisting in the refusal to reinstate the strikers, who objected to handling munitions, unless they undertook to handle all the traffic alike, negotiations to end the strike have broken down.

The Irish Labour Party has now pledged itself to support the strikers and is issuing an appeal for funds.

ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY COAST GUARD STATIONS.

FORCES OF MARINES LANDED AT VITAL POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., June 13.

In view of the efforts of Sinn Feiners to destroy coast-guard stations and remove lighthouse equipment, the Irish Lights Board has warned mariners of the possible absence of usual signals, but large forces of marines have already been landed at vital points.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

"THE TIMES'" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. June 10.
Recd. 1-50 a.m. June 13.

"The Times" to-day points out that while the army Estimates provide sixteen millions sterling for the force in Mesopotamia and Persia, Mr. Churchill's statement with regard to the weekly cost means annual expenditure of 25 millions, not including the air force and heavy expenditure on buildings and civil administration and shipping charges. It is at last admitted that nine thousand Indians in East Persia administered from India are chargeable to Britain which force does not figure in the army estimates.

"The Times" believes that a strict independent investigation would show that at present Government outlay in Mesopotamia and Persia is approaching fifty millions annually and it would not be surprised if the tota forces reached ninety thousand.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

INCREASING BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 1-50 a.m. June 13.

Sir Robert Horn writing to the "Manchester Guardian," says that our foreign trade has increased by leaps and bounds and is increasing the country's solvency. The most successful traders in future will be those who are most resourceful and reliable in meeting the needs of the world's markets. The most astonishing example of trade advance is the manner in which Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers are taking advantage of American markets.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1919 they exported in the first four weeks of 1920 sixty-six per cent. more cotton yarn, three times the amount of cotton piece-goods and three to five times the amount of woollen cloth.

SUPPORT TO TARIFF REFORM POLICY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., June 13.

The Conference of the National Unionist Association at Birmingham has passed a resolution supporting the whole policy of Tariff Reform and asking leaders to prepare a tariff.

The amendment to omit the latter clause on the ground of its being impracticable at present was rejected.

RED TERROR IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVISTS' ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10.
Recd. 1-50 a.m. June 13.

Mr. Ben Turner, member of the Labour Delegation who has returned from Russia stated in an interview that the Bolshevists admitted there had been Red Terror and that 8,500 people had been executed. The terror hap ceased but the capital punishment ha been restored in order to suppress espionage. Russia had great lack of food, clothing, raw materials and transport. Fifty per cent of the inhabitants of Moscow and Petrograd were hungry. Fierce fight against disease was proceeding. A million cases of typhus had been recorded and scores of thousands of small-pox and malaria.

HUMAJIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS.

AFGHAN GOVT.'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 12.

"The Pioneer" learns that it has been announced in Kabul that the Indian Muhajirs who proceeded to Afghanistan owing to their disapproval of the terms of the Tukish Peace Treaty shall have no hand in politics unless the Afghan Government considers it expedient. The significance of this announcement, adds the paper is obvious.

EMPIRE DEFENCE ORGANISATION.

PARLIAMENTARY ARMY COMMITTEE'S NEW SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., June 12.

The Parliamentary Army Committee is memorialising the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law suggesting important changes in the Empire's defence organisation. The scheme involves representation of three services on a body charged with the responsibility of coordinating expenditure with the Committee of Foreign Policy adopted by the Government of the day.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE EXPLAINS ITS CONSTITUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., June 12.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Seely Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Committee of Imperial Defence was constituted so as to enable it to deal with the co-ordination of the sea, land and air forces of the Empire by experts from these services attending the meetings of the Committee as required. He hoped that meetings would be held shortly.

INTERNATIONAL COTTO CORESN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10
Recd. 1-50 a.m. June 13.

Zurich.—The International Cotton Congress attended by delegates of fifteen countries including India and Japan opened to-day.

The Congress passed a resolution appealing to all countries to exempt from taxation funds set aside for the purpose of social welfare work

To-day's programme deals with cotton growing in the British Empire, Belgian Congo and the French and Spanish Colonies. It was pointed out that despite the way cotton growing has steadily increased in the British Empire especially in East and South Africa.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10
Recd. 1-50 a.m. June 13.

BERLIN.—Mueller has not yet been requested to form a new Government and the newspapers are of opinion that his prospects of forming a cabinet on a firm basis are poor. The latest idea is to create a Coalition Government comprising the representatives of trades unions, industry and agriculture with the representatives of parties acting in supervisory capacity. The situation has been discussed at various party meetings and it is unlikely that decision will be reached until next week.

IMPERIAL ENTOMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

LORD MILNER'S TRIBUTE TO ITS WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 11.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., June 13.

Speaking at the Government Dinner to the members of the Imperial Entomological Conference Lord Milner dwelt on the enormous progress of science and paid a tribute to the supreme importance of its work.

With regard to the Colonies he said that tropical and sub-tropical possessions of the Empire have an enomous future. Health and accessibility were the greatest things in future. He referred to the splendid work done by the Congress and hoped that it would meet in future at regular intervals.

Mr. Watt said that the campaign against locusts in the Transvaal had had a great effect in dealing with plague.

HON. MR 'YAKUB HASAN

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 11.

H. E. the Governor has accepted resignation tendered by the Hon. Yakub Hasan of his office as Additional Member of the Madras Legislature.

MR. S. H. M. M. HASAN.

RECEPTION AT DELHI.

A correspondent wires from Delhi dated June 12:—

Sheikul Hind Moulana Mahmudul Hasan arrived at Delhi from Bombay this morning. At the railway station he was received amongst others by Dr. Ansari, Imam of Juma Masjid, Mr. Asafali, Maulana Araf Hasvi Qari Abbhas Hussain, and a number of Ulmans from the neighbouring districts. The Moulana leaves for Deoband, to-morrow morning. At the Meerut City railway station, he will be presented with an address of welcome by the Mussalmans of that city.

"FAILURES OF MISSIONARIES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with no little hesitation that I venture to protest against the frequent attacks on the missionaries by you and other papers in reference to their attitude towards the Punjab atrocities about which you have been good enough to publish several letters from me.

To a question whether the missionary owes anything to India or India owes anything to the missionary there can only be one answer, viz., that to no man does India owe so much as to the missionary.

And how has India paid its debt to the missionary? Among the "one or two noble exceptions" you quote is the Rev. A. G. Fraser, on the life of whose father India made not less than three attempts, in December 1907; March 1908 and the third time on November 6, 1908 at a missionary institution (the Overtoun Hall, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta). Did the missionary, whose father and friend Sir Andrew was, then adopt a different attitude to what he has [illegible] to the Punjab murders? No

Some years ago I received a letter from a well-known missionary saying "One of our missionaries, Mr. ..... was shot through the chest while attempting to save a young girl from evil surroundings." What did India say about this affair? Nothing!

Two missionaries, whom I knew intimately, were brutally attacked by more than 300 Bengalis, while they, with a missionary lady, were taking one of their own Christian girls to a hospital—our friends thought that the missionaries were kidnapping a Hindu girl—and, when help came, both the missionaries were lying on the ground half dead and profusely bleeding. One of them died subsequently as a result of this attack. What did India do? The "Bengali," (the Hon. Mr. Surendranath's paper) as India's spokesman, had the audacity to advise the missionaries to forget it "for the sake of the cloak" they wore. I am in a position to state several other events to prove that the missionary has never failed India and that he still is India's best friend, although a silent friend.

I might say, however, that a good many more men (missionaries I mean) have done a good many things to punish General Dyer and his accomplices, and to share the sorrows of General Dyer's victims. One of these missionaries has the same social position in England as Mr. Fraser. When the time came for him to speak as an individual rather than as the mouthpiece of an assembly, he was lying ill at a nursing home on his way to England.

General Campbell, who is reported to have succeeded the blood thirsty madman Dyer, is a gentleman of great sympathy and I am sure he will, with missionary co-operation, do his best to restore mutual respect between the two races.

Another point from which one has to consider the missionary is that of his Indian surroundings. In the majority of cases the missionary's lot is cast amongst the lowest of the low, and his experience in such surrounding is enough to tempt Job. So when, already exasperated at the dishonesty and ingratitude with which his labours are not infrequently rewarded, he hears of "General Dyer shooting on an unarmed crowd of Indians," he says, in his haste it may be, "I don't wonder."

The only contemptible thing in relation to missionary attitude is the Archbishop of Simla's letter defending General Dyer. The Catholic prelates seldom interfere with politics in this country, but his Grace, being an Irishman, is in an awkward position in Simla—of all places. Few countries exhibit so much lawlessness as his Ireland at this time. So the Archbishop wished to divert the attention of those who regard him as belonging to the same race as the disorderly men of Ireland. Says Charles Dickens, "Strip the Bishop of his surplice, and what is he? A man."—Yours, etc.,

M. G. JOSEPH.

B. G. House, Bombay,
June 12.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—
Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—
Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4. } Require
Solio " " 14-4 "
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SPECIAL CONGRESS.

ANDHRA'S REQUEST TO HOLD IT AT BERHAMPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 12.

Konda Venkatapayya, Secretary of the Andhra Committee, wires from Guntur:—"Andhras enthusiastically invite the Special Congress at Berhampur. [illegible] accept the just claim twice already overlooked. Jubbalpor's demand ext[illegible] as Congress meets December at N[illegible] the same Province."

NOMINATIVE SEATS ON LOCAL BODIES.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S REDUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 12.

A Government order states that Government have been reducing a number of nominative seats on the local bodies. This number will be still further reduced when the new District Municipalities Act and the proposed amendments of Local Boards Act come into operation. The few nominative seats that will remain are mainly intended for the representation of minorities and of the depressed classes.

Under these circumstances it is inevitable that the number of department officials nominated as members of the local bodies should be reduced. If, at any time, a local body should need the advice of such an officer, he should be invited to a particular meeting at which his assistance will be actually required.

UNION SOCIETY CONDEMNS HUNTER MAJORITY REPORT.

The Managing Committee of the Union-Society has unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"Union-Society strongly condemns the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee and the despatches thereon of the Secretary of State and Government of India as a futile attempt at whitewash; and though it considers that the Indian members of the Hunter Committee have committed a grave error of judgment in regarding as one of the causes of Punjab disorders the Satyagrahi movement which was in reality extremely helpful in maintaining peace and order during the days of agitation against Rowlatt Acts, this Society places on record its sense of pleasure and gratefulness for their courageous and impartial report in all other respects, in spite of many difficulties.

"Further, this Society accepts the conclusions of the Punjab Enquiry Sub-Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress as *true* and *impartial* and expresses its heartfelt thanks for the splendid national service of the members of the Committee who worked hard with untired zeal in face of almost insurmountable difficulties.

"In conclusion, this Society earnestly hopes that with a view to restore the rudely shaken faith of the Indian people in the British sense of justice, the Imperial Government will mete out just punishment to guilty officers."

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IS THIS PEACE

BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

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69, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PAPER SHORTAGE.

A WORLD CRISIS.

We take the following from "The Times":—

The serious shortage of raw material for the manufacture of paper and the consequent high price of the printer's most necessary commodity are matters of grave concern in the paper and printing trades.

There is at present a world scarcity, and against this there has to be put an increasing demand. It is estimated that 25 per cent. more newsprint paper is consumed throughout the world than in 1914. America is the largest consumer. The demand for paper in the United States has gone ahead of anything ever anticipated, and in this country a greater quantity is being consumed than hitherto.

The price continues to soar, with the result that "the man in the street" finds that his newspapers and periodicals are beginning to cost him more. Since the beginning of the year 280 newspapers and periodicals have increased in price, and the announcement is now made that the "Manchester Guardian" will be sold at 2d. as from Monday next. In informing their readers of the proposed change, the proprietors of that journal state:—

Since January, 1919, the price of the "Manchester Guardian" has remained at 1d. During this period the cost of paper has nearly doubled. It is now more than 900 per cent. above the pre-war figure and the quantity used in each copy of the paper costs, on the average, by itself, a penny more than is received for it. In addition, there has, as in all industries, been a succession of wage advances ranging from 100 to 200 per cent. over pre-war rates. Up to the present this heavy loss has been counter-balanced by the increasing support which our readers have given to the advertising columns of the paper. The time, however, has now arrived when we are compelled to increase the price of "Manchester Guardian" to 2d. until the raw material stands at a more reasonable price.

PRESENT PRICE.

The present price of newsprint manufactured in British mills is 6½d. per lb., or £65 6s. 8d. per ton. For every ton of paper made in this country a ton of coal is used, and the average cost of conversion in British mills is over £12 per ton. The increase in the price of coal will, of course, add still further to the cost of paper. Before the war the cost of paper was roughly 1d. per lb., or £10 per ton. It is interesting to note that even the paper manufacturers never anticipated that the price of paper would reach the present high figure. In ready reckoners issued to consumers by the wholesale stationers the highest figure per lb. given was 5d., so that the customer who uses these books has to take the figures 3d. and 3½d. to get the present price per ton.

The tremendous demand for paper in the United States is partly due to a huge boom in advertising in that country. Daily newspapers now run to 20, 24 and even 30 pages, while Sunday journals have increased in size to over 100 pages. One New York Sunday newspaper uses as much as 700 tons of paper for every issue.

CANADIAN PULP.

The United States supplies itself with about two-thirds of its own paper requirements, and takes the rest from Canada. The Dominion used to supply a considerable quantity to this country, but very little is coming here now. Canada has a ready market in the United States. At one time the United States supplied England with certain quantities of paper, but we are receiving none from that source now. A good deal of pulp is coming from Canadian pulp mills to the paper mills of the United Kingdom, but not nearly as much as we want. We are practically thrown back on Scandinavia and Finland for our main supplies, and it may be said that the Scandinavians and the Finns are "making day while the sun shines."

So great is the shortage of paper in the United States that Americans have been over in Scandinavia trying to buy up pulp and paper, and they have been in England endeavouring to buy up paper. All this has helped to increase the price. Practically all the available forests are being tapped for timber, and authorities in the United States say that their timber resources are being used up much too quickly and that they will be exhausted in 25 years at the present rate of consumption.

ANOTHER REASON OF SHORTAGE.

Another reason for the shortage is that practically no paper-making machines have been constructed since the beginning of the war. The machine-builders in the United Kingdom, whose reputation is second to none in the world, have been on war work, and they are only now getting back to their own business. Incidentally, the work of constructing some eight or more machines, to be erected in the United Kingdom, was delayed by the moulders' strike. British machine-builders are also arranging to make about a dozen machines for Canadian mills, but it will be 1925 before the last of those is finished. In America, machine-builders are also fully engaged with orders.

But machines will not solve the problem. After all, we must come back to the question of the supply of raw material. There is not enough pulp coming forward to keep the price at anything like a reasonable figure.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The only remedy for the present high cost of paper is the opening up of more forests. As long as the British paper trade leaves itself at the mercy of Scandinavia, there is no reason why the present prices should not be doubled. Reduction in the size of British newspapers will not have the slightest effect in bringing down the price, because all the British mills are full up with orders for South America, Japan Australasia, Italy and other countries, and what is not used here would go abroad. Plans are now under consideration with regard to the opening up of forests in Canada and the erection of more pulp mills.

It may be mentioned that there is a large demand for waste paper, particularly of the better quality. There is a ready market for old ledgers, particularly bank ledgers, which make the best of re-pulped paper. At present provincial weekly papers are offering special prizes for old ledgers and high-class magazine paper.

THE KANARA CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent, "A Delegate's" communication not dated but appearing in your issue of the third instant, I feel bound to address you a few lines for which I hope you will spare some space.

Sir Narayan arrived here (Karwar) in the evening of the 4 and last the Conference was to open its sittings at 3 p.m. the next day. A little while after his arrival I questioned Sir Narayan in what language he intended to deliver his address. He replied that it would be delivered in the vernacular and that mine also should be so delivered. I told him that the leading members of the Reception Committee wanted my address to be delivered rather read—in English and the vernacular (Kanarese) but that I doubted whether that would be possible for want of time. On account of a sad and mournful occurrence in my house just before the arrival of Sir Narayan neither he nor I was able to devote any attention to Conference matter that night, but I was convinced that his address would be in the vernacular preferably in Kanarese. The next day, too, before the Conference met I could not, for reasons stated above, take any part in the deliberations that took place between Sir Narayan and members of the Reception Committee that came to see him. But I can say that I have the word of Sir Narayan that he meant from the beginning to deliver his address in the vernacular. it is true that when he rose to deliver his address he made some prefatory remarks in English and this may have been taken by your correspondent and some others to mean that Sir Narayan wanted to, and commenced his address in English. Meanwhile, some of the audience cried "Kanarese", some "Marathi" others "English" and even "Konkani". At last it was delivered in Marathi.

As regards para two of the letter, I have nothing to say. In my last communication to you I only denied the statement that the President threatened to resign.

Para three of your correspondent.—There was no doubt some controversy in the Subjects' Committee as regards the wording of the Resolution of the Reforms. But it ended in reconciliation. Whether it reflected wisdom on the part of the President or the Committee or both, I need not go into details. Those who read the Resolution may judge for themselves.

Para four of the correspondent's letter;—Holding the view that I expressed in my last, I leave this matter to be noticed by Sir Narayan himself, if he deem it worth his while to do so.

Your correspondent says "Kanarites are not Moderates". Does he mean thereby all the Kanara people except the Chairman of the Reception Committee? I will however say this much that if there was no understanding from the beginning, in Karwar at least, that the Conference would be conducted, on Moderate lines my humble self would not have been found in the position of the Chairman of the R. C. nor Sir Narayan in that of the President of the Conference. But whether Kanarites are "Moderates" or "non-Moderates" or the Conference was conducted on "party" or "non-party" lines, as your correspondent, in spite of his differences has come to the conclusion that the Conference was a success, I may say, interpretations on words and expressions apart, let peace prevail now.—Yours, etc.

M. V. KAIKINI.
Chairman, Reception Committee
Kanara District Conference.

Karwar,
June 8th 1920.

SWEATED MUNICIPAL CLERKS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following lines, I hope, will be published in your press for the information of the Corporation of Bombay:—

I was a temporary clerk in the Bombay Municipal office (Fort). During my stay there upto 6th June 1920 I worked from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. On the 6th of this month I was forced to resign my post because I did not comply with the request of my superior to work after the office time. Moreover, the officer and the other clerks wanted me to do the work as my duty. It is reported that every clerk is compelled to work in that office from 10 in the morning to 8 or 10 p.m. when the Corporation sits. I found these extraordinary hours of labour to be an intrusion on my rights and consequently by compulsion I was forced to resign my post through the unbending demand of my superiors to work. I know the Corporation takes care of the citizens of Bombay and that it should not have looked after the proper treatment of the clerks that work under its own auspices is a striking paradox.

I, therefore, hope that the Corporation will take the matter into its own hand, and will oblige me and my fellow brothers working in that office by setting the things right.—Yours, etc.

T. L. NAMJOSHI.

Shri Krishna Vidyalaya,
Dadar, June 10.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to your remarks in today's issue of your paper in regard to the motion that the hon. Mr. Sethna is to move in the Corporation as to the introduction of first class seats in tram cars, I would point out that you have in your remarks omitted to point out a very important grievance of the public in this connection, who naturally would like to know why the Municipality have given the Tramways Co. permission to extend their lines when they have not sufficient cars to run on their existing mileage. Did the Municipality ignore to consider this point when giving them permission to run new lines? Having let the Company open new routes I think it is rather late in the day to suggest ways and means of meeting with the demand made by the travelling public. This should have been considered long ago.

In any case I do not think the introduction of first class seats will in anyway ease the traffic. On the other hand it will only increase the congestion and in my opinion the only remedy is for the company to get out with the least possible delay as many cars as it may be possible.—Yours, etc.

I. E. D. S. DALAL.

200 Cheera Bazar,
Bombay, June 10.

MYSORE RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, June 12.

The Mysore Birthday week races were concluded this evening His Highness the Maharajaha was present this evening as well as several of his European Guests.

The following are details:—

THE KABBANI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile (over 6 flights.)

Mr. Sheik Mustapha's RISK ROYAL, 11-0, Futtulla Baig 1
Mr. Abdul Sattar's PLUMSTONE 11-0, Basarat Rao 2
Mr. Sivaramsingh's NUT 9-10, Bhujangarao 3
Also Ran:—Brooga 10.0.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Risk Royal, 2 to 1 against Plumstone, 4 to 1 against the rest.

The race:—Won by twenty-five lengths, twenty-five lengths between the second and the third.

Time.—2 mins. 36 secs.

THE GOPALSWAMY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mysore Lancers' NAGINA, 9-11 Ranga Rao 1
Mr. Sheik Mustapha's DILBHAHAR, 9-7, Futulla Baig 2
Mr. Cromwell's ST. TWIST 10-10, White ... 3
Also Ran:—Saraswathi 10-3, Grey Lad 9-8, Shahzadi 8-12,.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Nagina, 2 to 1 against St. Twist, 7 to 2 against Dilbhahar, 4 to 1 against Saraswatni, 6 to 1 against Grey Lad and Shahzadi.

The Race:—Won by 4 lengths, 3 lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

THE BEVANKOPE PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's LITTLE WONDER II, 11-3 Narayanswami 1
Mysore Transport Corps' GOOD SHOT 8-4, Ranga Rao 2

Betting: 5 to 2 on Little Wonder II, 2 to 1 against Good Shot.

The Race:—An exciting match resulted in which the favourite won by a nose,

Time:—56 secs.

THE HAMPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. E. I. Winnal's CANADA 8-5, Syed Ahmed 1
Mr. A. S. Sait's SILVER KING 9-5, Narayanswamy 2
Mysore Lancers' ARAB KNIGHT Ranga Rao 3

Betting: 4 to 1 on Silver King, 5 to 1 against Canada, 2 to 1 against Arab Knight.

Won by four lengths ten lengths between second and third.

Time.—2min. 1 secs.

THE HUILALLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Boof Khan's SHAH NAVAS 8-7 Fathulla Baig 1
Mysore Transport Corps' N.C. O. 7-11, Ranga Rao 2
Mr. Chengri's VALENTINE, 8-11, Hyder Hussain 3

Also ran:—Picnic.

Beeting: 4 to 1 on Shahnavaz 4 to 1 against N. C. O. 5 to 1 Picnic., 7 to 1 Valentine.

Won by one length.

Time. 2 mins.

THE GOPALSWAMY PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mysore Lancer's LUFTIA 8-10, Ranga Rao 1
Lt.Col. B. Chamraj Urs' Q. L. 9-12, Narayanswami 2
Mr. C. S. Chellum's NELLIE 8-11, Sheriff ...3

Also Ran: Bijali 9-3,

Betting: 2 to 1 on Q. L.; 2 to 1 against Luftia, 3 to 1 against Bijali, 5 to 1 against Nellie,

The Race:—Won by 1½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 23 3/5 secs.

RACQUET TOURNAMENT IN MYSORE.

WINNER: MAJID OF PESHAWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, June 12.

In connection with the Birthday week in Mysore an All-India Racquet Tournament was held here commencing from the 7th instant. There were good entries, well-known players from Northern India taking part. A purse of Rs. 500 was presented to the winner and Rs. 300 to the runner up.

Finals were played yesterday when Majid of Peshawar came out the winner.

The following are the details:—

FIRST ROUND.

Jamsetjee 12, 15, 8, vs. Sa Dasiva of Mysore 15, 4, 15.

Pudamjee, Poona, 7, 15, 15, vs. Syed Alli, Rawalpindi, 15, 10, 5.

Maneckjee, Bombay, 15, 4, 13 vs. Goraknath Meerut 8, 15, 15.

Hormasjee, Bombay, 1, 5, vs. Majid, Pesawar 15, 15.

SEMI-FINAL.

Jamsetjee, Bombay, 12, 15, 8, vs. Padamjee Poona, 15, 4, 15.

Majid, Peshawar 15, 1, 7, vs. Goraknath, Meerut 1, 14.

FINAL.

Majid, Peshawar 3, 15, 15, vs. Padamjee, Poona, 15, 7 9.

FOURTH PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hear that Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Third Presidency Magistrate, is taking a short leave, and thus there would be a vacancy on the Bench of Bombay Magistracy I do therefore submit that the Government will be well advised if they appointed a Muhammadan to fill the office. The most important reasons are: firstly that the representative character of the Bench should invariably be maintained, and secondly that the present times are such as to necessitate a Muhammadan Magistrate for the city of Bombay.—Youre, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, June 12.
P. S.—I am enclosing my card hereln.

A Calcutta message of June 12 says:—

At the next sale of Gold 1,250,000 tolas will be offered, and tenders will be received up to noon on Wednesday 23rd instant.

The Hon. Mr. H. P. Tollinton, Chief Commissioner, has returned to Delhi from Simla.

A Pondicherry message of June 11 says the official value of the rupee has still gone down to five Francs and fifteen centimes.

AJMER NEWS.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON INDIANS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 10.

After the sensational assault on an Indian second class passenger at the Nasirabad railway station by some military officers, there have been two more assault cases at the Ajmer railway station. One "board man" railway police seargent assaulted Mr. Banarsi Bass, ticket Collector on duty and the case ended in the written apology by the former to the latter. On the 25th May one Authony, telegraph Inspector, assaulted and caused hurt to Mr. Radhi Lal Vakil. The complaint is pending before the railway magistrate, Ajmer. This case has caused great sensation amongst the educated people and it is hoped that justice will be done.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

The people of Ajmer do not know whether the local Government has sent any proposals to the Government of India about Ajmer's share in the new reforms. They are very keen to obtain their rights and it is hoped that the local Government will truly represent the feelings of the people to the higher authorities and secure for them the desired reforms.

The Local Arya Samaj has begun its work among the Kolis. Some of them were about to embrace Christianity but by the preachings of the Arya Samaj they have been saved. Wine has been the bane of these labourers so Messrs. Kanwar, Chand Karan Sarda and Radhi Lal Vakils delivered lectures to an assembly of two thousand persons against wine drinking and as a result the Kolies' Punchayat has resolved not to drink wine.

POLICE FRACAS.

The other day when the kolis were holding another punchayat against wine drinking two police constables came and wanted to dissolve the Punchayat. The Kolis represented that the Punchayat was held with the permission of the Police Superintendent. But they were not listened to and the punchas who opposed police interference were beaten. On this there was a quarrel between the police and the Kolis. About 20 Kolis and two police constables have received hurts. The Kolis of both workshops struck work as a protest against police high handedness and applied to the District Magistrate for the redress of their grievances. The police is investigating the case.

LABOUR UNION.

A mass meeting of the labourers and mistris of the carriage and wagon shops was held at Malusar at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 5th instant. The meeting was attended by three thousand persons. Speeches were delivered expressing dissatisfaction at the present increase. The labourers demanded 100 per cent. increase, forty days leave and passes and requested the railway authorities to recognize the certificates of Vaidyas and Hakims. A labour union was formed with Mr. Chand Karan Sarda as president and Mr. Lalta Pershad as secretary.

DAYAMAND HIGH SCHOOL.

The financial condition of the Dayamand High School is deplorable and if the Ajmer public will not help the managing committee by donations they will have to close it. A deputation is going about for funds and the generous public should help this national institution.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

DECISION TO SEND 64 BOYS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians has decided to send 64 boys this year to Europe, America, and other foreign countries for the purpose of industrial education.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' FEDERATION

Mr. J. Niyogi writes from Calcutta:—

The idea of an All-India Student's Federation is slowly but steadily taking root. It will be remembered that the Federation was started last cold weather at a large and representative conference at the Town Hall at Calcutta when representatives of the different provinces met. Leaders like Sir Siva Swami Iyer, Sir Narayan Chandravarkar of Bombay, Dr. Tej Bahadur Supru of Allahabad, Sir Nilratan Sirkar, Sir R. N. Mookerjee and Mr. Deva Prosad Sarvadhikary interested in education and student welfare in general, pressed strong approval of the object and scope of the Federation. In the course of his recent travels Sir Deva Prosad has been addressing large and representative meetings at Madras, Poona, Bombay as well as Calcutta. The last meeting addressed by him on the subject was at Ranchi, where also there was considerable response. The Hon. Mr. S. K. Sahay of Ranchi and Babu Rajendra Prosad of Bankipur have agreed to join the organisation. The provincial organisations are expected to be completed by the next cold weather, when a general meeting of the Federation will be held at Madras.

With the advent of the reforms, early and effective study of civic duties in the abstract must be an important part of the mental equipment of the youth of the counry. An All-India organisation can largely assist in this. It will be useful for selected students to visit other provinces from time to time to compare notes and draw their own conclusions. The Federation proposes to take up this work among others.

All these require funds, Pandit Shyam Shanker of Jhalwar now in England will try to get the work pushed there and secure financial assistance as far as possible. All enquiries will be gladly answered by Sir Deva Prosad Sarvadhikary, 20 Suri Lane, Calcutta, who is one of the secretaries of the Federation.

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OLD HEATHER DEW
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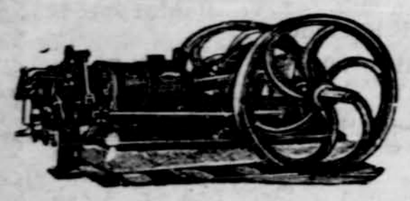

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ECONOMIC DISORDER IN EUPOPE

WHAT IS THE WAY OUT?

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

We have received the following papers as regards the Brussels Conference for publication from the office of the League of Nations:—

It will be remembered that a Memorial signed by leading Bankers of the chief commercial countries of the world was presented in almost identical terms to their respective Governments in January proposing that these Governments should convene a meeting of financial representatives to examine the serious situation which was set out in the text of the Memorial.

Two official replies were made—one by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and one by the Secretary of the American Ministry of Finance. The latter pointed out that the American Government was absolutely opposed to further Government assistance and could not see its way to take part in such a Conference, but expressed its willingness that the Chamber of Commerce should designate representatives to attend in an unofficial capacity. The British Chancellor, while recognising the force of the case put forward by the Memorialists, expressed the willingness of the British Government to attend a Conference on condition that it was understood that the British Treasury would not be a party to a scheme involving further large additional Government loans. With this limitation, however, Mr. Chamberlain stated that "His Majesty's Government will be prepared to appoint representatives, if invited to do so by one of the neutral countries or by the League of Nations, on being satisfied that the Conference will assume a really representative character." The Council of the League, which was in session when this letter was published, thereupon took the opportunity to announce its intention of calling such a Conference, and the invitations have now been sent to 25 countries Members of the League to meet in Brussels at the end of May.

NOT AN OFFICIAL ASSEMBLY.

Special interest attaches to this Conference from the fact that it is the first occasion on which so large a number of its members have been summoned together by the Council of the League, and while it is of course not an official assembly the proceedings of the Conference will partake to a very large extent of the character of the proceedings of the Assembly itself.

The Secretary-General has sent a communication to the United States Government informing them that the Conference is being called and inviting them, though not Member of the League, to associate themselves with the work of the Conference. This invitation is so drafted as to leave it open to the United States Government to suggest that they should be represented by an unofficial delegation nominated by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The invitation also contemplates that other States not Members of the League which will of course include ex-enemy countries, should attend in order to make explanations or to speak on specific topics at the meetings of the Conference if invited to do so.

SOLUTION OF DIFFICULTIES.

It is evident from the terms of communication from the British and American Treasuries already referred to that direct Government loans except to the extent to which sums of money have already been voted for relief purposes by Parliament and the American Congress will play a very subordinate part in the financial reconstruction of Europe. The various countries having during the last two months been forced to make their plans for restoration of their credit with this fact before them and the Conference will mainly be devoted to considering the means required to enable credit to flow once more through the ordinary channels. In fact the Conference, which will be predominantly European, will be concerned with finding a solution for its own difficulties.

INVITATION TO U. S.

The Secretary-General of the League Nations is instructed by the Council of th League of Nations to communicate to th United States Government the text of an invitation to an International Financial Conference, which the Council is addressing to the States, Members of the League of Nations.

The world is at this moment in a condition of economic and financial disorder, with results which are, at present, so serious and may in the future become so dangerous, that the League of Nations cannot ignore them without failing in its most essential duties.

In taking the initiative of convening a Financial Conference to meet at Brussels within the next few weeks, the Council of the League fully realises the difficulty of the problem under consideration, and it does not ask the Conference for a complete solution. It desires that the present situation should be discussed from an international point of view; and the Delegates meeting at Brussels will be invited to conduct the debate on a higher plane than the mere consideration of the special problems and interests of each State.

PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The purpose of the Conference is not to recast the economic system of the world, but to obtain suggestions for its improvement by the impartial examination of the present situation and the formulation of practical conclusions by the best qualified experts in each country.

Recognising the economic and financial cil of the League of Nations expresses th earnest hope that the United States Government will wish to avail itself of the opportunity of the United States being represented at the Conference, or of being associated with its work.

Sunderland House,

Curzon Street,

FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

MR. BARNES' VIEWS.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., discussing in an article in the "Times" the future of Palestine says: "What is the explanation of Arab opposition to the Zionist movement? It is twofold—economic and political. Economically it has its pathetic side, for in a sense it is well founded. The Arab instinctively feels that as he is subjected to competition with the Jew he will have but little chance unless he shakes himself free of his antediluvian ways, and he does not want to do anything of the kind. He is wedded to Eastern use and wont' but he must bestir himself if he is to hold his own in the modern world of which he is now to form a part. Palestine will be developed, if not by Jews then by American and European Gentiles. The only way open to the Arab is to equip himself to do his part politically. I believe that he has been misled and that the Zionists are in part responsible. The British Government's declaration has been conveyed to his mind as portending a Jewish State in which he will be subordinate to the Jew. This idea may be fostered for ulterior purposes by persons of his own household. I know that such is alleged by some Zionist leaders but it is also a fair inference to draw from some of the Zionist activities in Jerusalem and from inflated speeches made by Zionist orators throughout the world. There is a Zionist organisation in Jerusalem almost if not quite as complete as that of the British administrator. It has its staff and its own agents from foreign countries and it is not as careful as it might be of Arab susceptibilities or of the impartiality of its reports of events in Palestine. Most harmful is, in my view, the Zionist propaganda. Some Zionist speeches are pitched in quite a different key from those of Sir Alfred Mond and Lord Rothschild. They breathe the spirit of conquest rather than of fellowship. If I might venture as a friend to offer a word of advice to the Zionists, it would be to put a muzzle on some of their most volatile members.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH PEACE TREATY

A CLERK'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION

Mr. Jabir Mahomed, a clerk in the treasury office, Mirpurkhas, has sent the following letter of resignation to the Collector of Thar Parkar:—

Sir,—The peace terms offered to Turkey are entirely inconsistent with the religious obligations of our Faith and opposed to the principles for which the Allies and the British Government declared they were fighting. The promises given to the Mahomadans in India by the responsible ministers of the British Government regarding our holy places, maintenance of the Turkish Empire and our Khilafat have been repudiated. I have come to know that the British have played a chief part in dismembering Turkey and impairing our Khilafat. We did not expect such a harsh treatment at their hands. At a time when the honor of Islam is at stake and Khilafat threatened with destruction I as a true Muslim cannot remain in servitude of the Government even for a moment and therefore resign the post with a request that an early arrangement may kindly be made for my relief."

PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN TOUR.

TO REACH MADRAS ON JAN 3

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 11.

According to provisional arrangements H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will arrive in Madras on Monday 3rd January from Bangalore and leave on the evening of Tuesday the 6th for Nagpur. Various sub-committees appointed in connection with the Prince's visit are getting on well with their work.

BENGAL'S MESSAGE TO THE KING

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

His Excellency the Governor sent the following telegram to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the 3rd June:—

"On behalf of the Government and people of Bengal I respectfully tender to Your Majesty on the occasion of your Majesty's birthday our feelings of loyalty to the throne and devotion to your Majesty's person."

His Majesty the King has sent the following:—

I have only received your telegram today (eighth) and I sincerely thank the Government and people of Bengal for thei congratulation on my birthday and their loyal assurances which I much appreciate.

SIR ASHUTOSH CHAUDHURI

FAREWELL DINNER AT U. S. CLUB

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Justice Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri retired from the bench of the Calcutta High Court to-day. The judges of the High Court gave a farewell dinner to-night in his honour at the United Service Club. Sir Sshutosh will revert to the bar and practise.

It is an admitted *fact* that the

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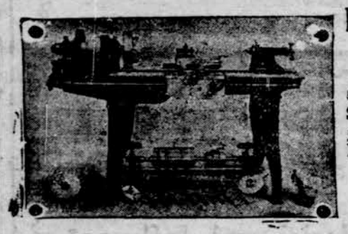

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From the illustration you will readily appreciate the beauty of the new Stewart V-Ray Searchlight.

Note how clean-cut and compact it is.

It is light in weight, well proportioned, and the embodiment of convenience.

Symmetrical in design, it looks like a part of the car and not like an after-thought addition.

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Here are some qualities of the Great Tonic briefly enumerated:—
Chyavanaprash—The all-round general Tonic.
Chyavanaprash—A valuable Lung-tonic in chronic Bronchitis, Asthma Tuberculosis, etc.
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Chyavanaprash—Is a mild laxative and—hepatic stimulant.
Price 1 Seer (2 lbs.) Rs. 8/- only. (Container extra.)
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By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System, which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

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FACTS.

The Hindus invented the decimal system. Geometry was first discovered in India. It was India where Algebra was developed even in early periods.

* * * * *

Trigonometry also was first taokled in this country.

* * * * *

The first five hospitals of the world were built in Hindustan.

* * * * *

It is admitted that Hippocrates, the "Father of Medicine", borrowed "his materia medica from the Hindus."

* * * * *

"We owe our first medicine to the Hindus", so says Dr. Royle of the King's College, London.

* * * * *

The exact anatomy of the human body was known to the Hindus so far back as the 6th century B.C.

* * * * *

Surgery was an applied science in India before the Christian era.

* * * * *

Alexandra the Great had Hindu physicians in his court for the treatment of the diseases which the Greeks could not.

* * * * *

The wrought-iron pillars, that Europe has learnt only recently to make, were constructed in the ancient India.

* * * * *

The Hindu were experts at even tunneling. The sub-terranean temples of Ellore carved out of rocks for a mile and a half, under a mountain bear eloquent testimony to their engineering feats."

* * * * *

There was no slavery in the ancient India.

* * * * *

About 326 B.C. when Alexander reached India there were powerful republic in the Punjab and Sindh.

* * * * *

The earliest Buddhist record reveal the survival of republics in the ancient India.

* * * * *

The Hindu kings had their secret reporters who were regarded as the "eyes and ears of the executive Government."

* * * * *

In the old times the officials were paid partly in cash and partly in kind.

* * * * *

In the old India the ladies enjoyed franchise and the right of election.

* * * * *

Municipalities were known in the time of Chandragupta.

* * * * *

The science of grammar was considerably developed by the Hindus.

* * * * *

Ramayan consists of seven books, and contains 48,000 lines.

* * * * *

Mahabharat consists of 18 books and 220,000 lines are contained therein.

* * * * *

In Ramayana it is stated that in the days of King Dhasrat every one could read and write.

* * * * *

There are over 600 private schools in London.

* * * * *

There are 13,052,846 Jews in the world.

* * * * *

M.P.'s cost England £280,000 a year.

* * * * *

There were no barracks in England until 1793.

* * * * *

There are only about 200 colleges in British India.

* * * * *

The number of secondary schools is just about 8,000.

* * * * *

There are about 446 institutions for the education of Europeans.

* * * * *

There are about 280,738 teachers in all schools and colleges.

* * * * *

In 1916-17 the number of hostels for students was 4,045.

* * * * *

One hundred and twenty persons are employed on the private telephone exchanges of one New York hotel.

* * * * *

The Bible is now printed in 528 languages,

* * * * *

The Indian Moslem League was established in 1906.

* * * * *

The first educational institutions unde the English were the Madrassa founded by Warren Hastings in Calcutta in 1782, an a college for Hindus in Benares establishe in 1791.

* * * * *

By the Charter Act of the East India Company in 1813, it was made obligatory on the Company to spend one lakh of rupees a year in encouraging indigenous learning, but this was ignored.

* * * * *

In1857, Acts were passed for the incorporation of three universities, one for Calcutta, one for Bombay, one for Madras.

* * * * *

At present there are only eight universities in India.

* * * * *

The First Indian National Congress was held in Bombay at noon on December 28, 1885 under the presidency of the late W. C Banerji. At this very session the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council was demanded, and the institution of simultaneous examinations urged.

* * * * *

The Sedition Act, the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act; the Post Office (Amendment) Act of 1898, the Official Secrets Act of 1904; the Seditious Meetings Acts of 1907, 1910 and 1911; the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act; Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908; the Press Act; the Conspiracy Acts or 1913, the Defence of India Act of 1915, and the Rowlatt Acts are some of the enactments on the Statute Book, the effect of which has been to restrict the civil liberties of the citizens.

* * * * *

The second Congress assembled at Calcutta. About 440 delegates, all elected, representative of all parts of India, attended The late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji presided. The Government was appealed to al low Indians to volunteer Raja Rampal, at the assembly, bitterly complained that England was "systematically crushing out of us all martial spirit, and converting a race of soldiers and heroes into a timid flock of quill-driving sheep." Moulvi Syed Sharfuddin said: "We want to be legislated for by people who have a real knowledge of our habits and customs; by people who understand us, who are of us, not by foreigners and strangers, however good their will."

* * * * *

The third Congress met at Madras under the presidency of Mr. Budruddin Tyabji. The rights of Indians to possess and wear arms was urged. Since then the Congress has been meeting regularly year after year.

The following are some of the demands which the Congress has been repeatedly making, but to no avail:—Abolition of India Council, Simultaneous Examinations, Equitable apportionment of military expenditure between India and England, Extension of trial by jury, Separation of judicial from executive functions. Volunteering among Indians, Establishment of military colleges for Indians, Reduction of Home Charges, Repeal of the Press and Seditious Acts, Improvement in the condition of third class railway training, Free and compulsory primary education, Parliamentary enquiries into Indian affairs. Enquiry into the growth of public expenditure, political prisoners.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

LORD KITCHENER IN INDIA.

"LIFE OF LORD KITCHENER", by Sir George Arthur—Published by Macmillan and Co., Ltd.

Lord Minto once wrote to Lord Morley that the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army was "a curious personality, not attractive in manner, but has a kind heart buried away somewhere, and his inner tastes are much more artistic than military." He had unbounded confidence in himself and he was passionately fond of efficiency. But as Lord Salisbury testifies in his Introduction to Sir George Arthur's biography, his external hardness concealed a soft heart. Somehow he had a large number of admirers and even worshippers. He was in the zenith of his fame in 1902. He had set his heart on the Indian command, for in his opinion India was England's "heel of Achilles", and he was fired with the ambition of making it adamantine. He was one of Lord Salisbury's proteges, and so was the Viceroy. Lord Curzon had written and kept in his drawer a letter of welcome to him, informing him that the Indian army was capable of great reforms, that he saw in it absurd and uncontrolled expenditure, a lack of method ... system, besides slackness and jobbery, and in some respects want of fibre and tone. Mr. Brodrick wanted the distinguished soldier for the War Office. Lord Kitchener did not care to work in England and would prefer retirement. At last when his services were spared for India, the Viceroy despatched his epistle.

Lord Kitchener loved silence as much as he liked strength. He kept the day of his departure for India a strict secret. Only 20 minutes before his train left Victoria, the railway officials were informed that he was to occupy a compartment booked in the name of another. On his voyage from Egypt he occupied himself with learning Hindustani and "strewing the Red Sea with the accumulated private correspondence of a quarter of a century." Immediately on arrival in India he announced his belief that "an efficient army is simply an insurance against national disaster." He wanted for the army the best fighting material that India could supply and took in a large number of Gurkhas in the place of soldiers from southern and western India. In 1903 he wrote in one of his letters to Lady Salisbury that "the troops were all higgledy-piggledy over the country without any system or reason whatever." The main objects of his reforms were stated to be to reduce the garrison troops to the minimum essential for internal safety, to introduce a war organisation in which every unit should be ready for immediate start on the signal for war, and to make peace formations correspond with the war organisation. He was quite certain of a conflict with Russia. In July 1904 he wrote to Lady Salisbury: "In three years Russia may be rapping at our door with a double line of railway, and if in the meantime we have done nothing, we shall deservedly go to the wall." By our door he meant the door in Afghanistan, for he thought that England had solemnly guaranteed the integrity of the Amir's dominions and pledged herself to defend his frontier. He had drawn up an ambitious railway programme which was finally abandoned, along with some other costly projects, in Lord Morley's time, for the Secretary of State believed that the Anglo-Russian convention had entirely changed the situation.

Lord Kitchener thought that contentment was one of the conditions of efficiency and tried to improve the lot of the Indian soldier. As he wrote to Lady Salisbury a few months after his arrival in India, "the greater part of the Indian army is brave and loyal, but their physique is in many cases deplorable. They do not eat sufficient food, saving their money or rations for their families. This was just the same with the Fellahin in Egypt until I stopped it. They are always smoking a great deal too much." The concessions in regard to the pay, allowances, and other conditions of service were announced at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Crown's direct assumption of the Government of India.

In accordance with the policy advocated by Sir George Chesney and some of the Local Governments, but repeatedly opposed by Lord Roberts, and therefore given up for some years, Lord Kitchener drew up a scheme of removing the bar to the promotion of Indian officers to the higher ranks in the army. He could not, however, persuade the highest authorities. He took an alarmist view of the anarchist movement and must be held responsible for certain harsh measures.

LIFE OF MOHAMED IN GUJARATI.

The Sajjada Nashin Pir Zada of Mangrol deserves to be congratulated on one point at least. His Gujarati "Apostle of Arabia" has reached a second edition. Latterly we have noted a salubrious appetite on part of the Gujarati Musalmans for religious and semi-religious literature. At one time it was a stain on the religious zeal of Gujarati Musalmans that they had no translation of the Koran in their mother tongue. That reproach has been removed, although not by a Gujarati Mahomedan. Sections from the Koran and other prayers are now being published, there being a demand for the same, in Gujarati character with translation. The zeal which is content to read the scriptures in the Gujarati script is to be deplored. But the awakening which it connotes is to be warmly welcomed. The ignorance of the Gujarati Musalmans as regards their religious scriptures and history is exceeded only by the immensity of their material wealth. It is calculated that the *wakfs* of a single large city like Rander or Rangoon, if properly utilised, would suffice for all the educational requirements of thousands of Gujarati Mussalmans. The popular voice, however, in the matter has yet been entirely feeble. The productions like the "Apostle of Arabia" are a symptom of the elevated and serious taste which is being developed in the community. We regret we have to say that valuable as this life of Muhammad is, the author has lost an unparallel opportunity. It is based evidently throughout on English sources. The author is presumably familiar with the originals which have served the European writers to compose at times their misteading histories of Islam and biographies of Muhammad. In every chapter we find Bosworth Smith or Taylor or Sale or Carlyle quoted. It is also pleasing to note that Hindu and Parsi writers have also been laid under contribution. But we regret that the author who has unique resources has not thought fit to utilise them. There are incidents in the life of the Prophet like his marriage with the lady towards whom Zaid had shown partiality and the punishment meted out to the Jewish tribe of Banu Kuraiza which need handling by a Musalman. These episodes have been made much of by some of the Western historians. Musalman writers in these days are expected to go behind the English popular works and give us the historic verity as embodied in Arabic annals. This the Pir Zada has not done. What, however he has achieved is worthy of commendation. The fact of the work with a price of rupees two and annas eight having reached into a second edition is a testimony partly to its author's success and partly to an awakening among the Mussalmans. We hope that the Pir Zada may be induced to continue his studies in Islam and give the benefit of his learning and material resources to those earnest Mussalmans and others who would have greater importance attached to carefully composed monographs on aspects of Islamic civilization by recognised workers in the community, than to the most elaborate treatises of Christian missionaries, worthy of study as the latter ordinarily are.

A EUROPEAN MYSTIC

('The Cutting of an Agate', by W. B. Yeats, Macmillan and Co., London.)

There are two kinds of mysticism, the racial or traditional, and the personal. In India, and other Eastern countries, the former type prevails, whilst in Modern Europe, the latter type is being evolved. The Evolution of the racial type of mysticism is the slow growth of generations. Its constant permeation of the Art and literation of a country familiarises the average man with its subtle meaning. The mystical language of Vedantism, Vaishnavism, or Sufism, for example, is transparent, because all mystical, and even other minds can understand it. But the mystical language of the Modern European writer, is a language which very few people can fully understand. The reason for this is obvious.

The symbolism of the Oriental mystic is familiar to all readers, whilst the modern European mystic coins his own images and symbols to convey certain personal truths, and therefore, he is unintelligible sometimes, if not often.

Yeats, the famous Irish poet, is a modern European mystic. In his mystical musings in this book, which must be extremely sweet *to himself*, he is very often vague and obscure to the average reader. He writes not to expound an idea, but as though he were talking to himself. But in spite of these defects of his, there are ideas in this book which are profound, suggestive and illuminating.

For us, Orientals, the most interesting thing in this book of Essays, is the inspiration that the East gives to its author. He refers to the old Indian drama with respect. He acknowledges that he was able to evolve a symbolic drama with the help of the "No" plays of Japan. The chorus in the Greek plays of the best period, unfortunately takes part in the action of the play, but it stands absolutely apart fortunately from the body of the play in the 'No' plays. Then again, Yeats dislikes the majority of the European tragedies, because, on account of their interest in their characters, they kill the lyrical element in themselves. The theatricality of modern European literature, its frantic gestures, which are the natural outcome of industrialism, are insufferable to him. What he wants is folk-literature, poetry that is born of the people, and which is meant for the people. But it must be said, that in spite of all that Yeats has written and done, it is patent that his poetry is not quite inspired by folk-literature, that it is *recherché*, born partially of the influence of the brilliant decadents of Paris.

SIR ASUTOSH MUKERJEE.

Not long ago we had the pleasure of noticing an appreciation of the great Bengali lawyer and academician by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. We have now before us a brochure of about 30 pages by Mr. Phanindranath Bose, who is as great an admirer of the hero as Mr. Pal. It is said that Sir Asutosh knows almost every graduate of the Calcutta university. If so, the circle of admirers of this Napoleon of academic organisation must be very large indeed. He has been a Fellow of the University since 1889; he was Vice-Chancellor from 1906 to 1914; and he was a member of the University Commission in 1917. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him in 1894, and appointed a High Court Judge ten years later. So the degree was a recognition of his brains, and not merely of his eminence. These appreciations perhaps indicate that more eminence awaits him.

CHINESE LIBRARIES.

The library movement is still in infancy in China. But whatever progress has been made, has been achieved mainly after the Revolution of 1911. Soon after that great event the famous library of the late Manchu dynasty was converted into a public one, and the authorities of different provinces and districts were called upon to establish libraries in their localities. Since then the movement has been expanding.

The best known public library of China is the Peking Public Library. Established in 1912 only, it has treasured within its walls no less than 80,000 volumes, besides a fine collection of ancient transcripts. There are several reading rooms attached to it. There is one special for women.

Admission to Chinese libraries is by ticket only. The books are issued to only ticket holders. The tickets are always on sale at the institutes. The price of the ticket depends on the book required. There are generally six kinds of tickets viz. (1) one penny ticket for periodicals and papers (2) one penny ticket for ordinary books, (3) one penny student ticket for ordinary books, (4) free student ticket for papers, (5) one nickel ticket for incunabula, and (6) half nickel ticket for the manuscript copy of the famous catalogue of the Manchu dynasty. Membership system is also prevalent. People paying prescribed sums of money are exempted from ticket requisite. The use of library is open to them.

There is also a number of free libraries in China. No fees are asked for the use of books or periodicals. But, no book is lent for home use. These are generally attached to play grounds and lecture halls.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Punjab Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress has been translated in Urdu and issued in book-form. The publication has been done by Lala Lajpat Rai, Prithwi Raj, Book-sellers, Lahore. The book is priced at Rs. 2.

* * * * *

"Ziban Khalik" is the title of an Urdu weekly, that will shortly appear under the editorship of Lala Lajpat Rai. It will contain selections from the "Bande-Matram", the famous daily of Lahore, run by that great Panjabi patriot.

* * * * *

"Subah" is the new daily to be published from Delhi. It will appear in about a week or two.

* * * * *

"Guide to Welfare Work" is a little book by Miss Constance U. Kerr, LL.B., which should be of value to those anxious to undertake industrial welfare work. It is published by the Co-operative Press Agency, Manchester, at 2s. net.

* * * * *

The "Brahmo Messenger" is the new fortnightly periodical. Madras is its birthplace.

The Brotherhood of 82 Harrison Road, Calcutta, intend to distribute Prof. K. S. Ghose's "Spiritual Outlook of the Age and Keshub Chunder Sen" to any earnest youngman who will apply for the same with one anna postage stamp.

The title of the book which was reviewed in these columns last week is "Afternoons with Ahura Mazda" and not "Afternoons with Zoroaster" as stated.

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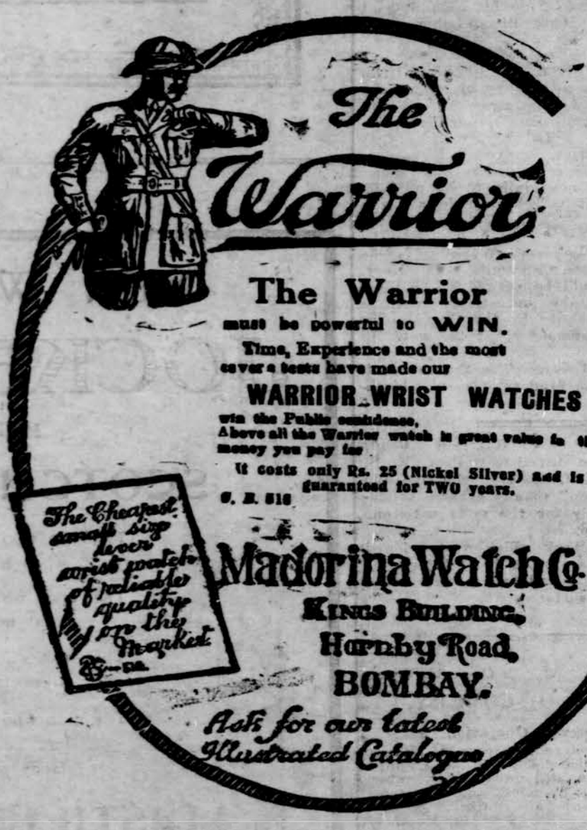

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